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28 March 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1517

EAST

EUROPE

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28 March 1978

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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

✓ GDR'S HOFFMANN, IN USSR PAPER, WARNS AGAINST FRG MILITARY AMBITION

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Mar 78 p 3 LD

[Article by Army General H. Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR National defense minister: "With the Soviet Army--Forever"]

[Text] On 1 March the working people of the GDR and their armed defenders are marking the 22d anniversary of the National People's Army--the first German workers and peasants' army.

The creation and development of the GDR National People's Army are inextricably linked with the worldwide historic victories and achievements of the glorious Soviet Army--that same army which has for 6 decades now played a decisive role in the military defense of socialism.

When the need arose for the German communists to begin to create a national people's army, they did not have to resolve a completely new historical task, as V.I. Lenin and the Bolsheviks once had to do in Russia. In creating the GDR armed forces we had an excellent model in the Soviet Army, and comrades and advisers in Soviet servicemen. And above all the servicemen of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany were with us as brothers in arms and good friends. They came to our country as liberators and for several years after 1945 stood alone on the front lines along which the line of confrontation with imperialism ran, despite all threats from American, British and also German militarism, which raised its head again. The Soviet brothers in arms won the respect, trust and love of our working people. I think I have every right to say that they have good pupils and true comrades-in-arms in the soldiers and seamen, NCOS and petty officers, officers, generals and admirals of the GDR National People's Army.

The 22d anniversary of the GDR National People's Army is for us a good occasion for marking with new achievements in combat training and combat duty the historical role of those shoulder to shoulder with whom we grew and became stronger. I have in mind our Soviet comrades, whether from a neighboring regiment or from Soviet units guarding peace and socialism hundreds and thousands of kilometers away from us.

The GDR National People's Army possesses good preconditions for successfully fulfilling its class duty and allied commitments in the complex conditions of the fierce class struggle in the international arena and the rapid development of warfare. Summing up the last academic year, we were able to state: Our troops and staffs are ready to use all the potential created by the introduction of new types of arms and combat hardware. On the whole they show growing strike force, combat readiness and activeness, which is attested by the results of combat firing practice, tactical exercises, tests and examinations. Political education work with servicemen has become more effective and has a real influence on the whole process of military education and combat training--something which is insured above all by the exemplary activity of party organizations and all communists.

We note with special pride the increasingly close and active cooperation of all subunits and units of the National People's Army with subunits and units of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. In the last academic year, which passed under the sign of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, military collectives of the National People's Army and the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany carried out thousands of joint events in which many tens of thousands of servicemen in both armies took part.

I will quote some facts. Last year in one of our military districts 23 exhibitions of the achievements of rationalizer servicemen, whom we call masters of tomorrow, were organized. At these exhibitions 111 exhibits prepared by Soviet craftsmen, as well as 39 joint works by our servicemen and Soviet servicemen, were displayed. In the Karl Liebknecht People's Navy Higher Officers' College in 1 academic year alone the library issued 15,330 works by Soviet authors to readers. Such writers as K. Simonov, A. Chakovskiy, Ch. Aytmatov, V. Bykov, Yu. Bondarev and V. Karpov are among the most popular in the National People's Army. Members of Air Force and Air Defense Forces organizations of the Free German Youth League prepared personal gifts for Soviet friends and presented them on 7 November--the day of the 60th anniversary of Great October.

These are just individual examples. No figures can express the spiritual forces engendered in the hearts and consciousness of our servicemen by comradely meetings and close soldierly friendship with their Soviet brothers-in-arms.

Thus we managed to achieve new results on all salients of our servicemen's struggle for high combat capability and combat readiness. Today we can express firm confidence that we will continue to be able to fulfill still more complex tasks acting shoulder to shoulder with Soviet comrades-in-arms.

In the face of militarist threats from NATO and the steady growth in the military preparations of imperialist states, our first and most important task is still to insure the inviolability of our republic's western borders.

GDR citizens and all servicemen in the National People's Army know that the USSR and the other socialist states, united with it in a fraternal alliance, are persistently striving to avert a new world war. We all want, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his report on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, "the argument between socialism and capitalism to be resolved not on the battlefield, nor on the conveyor belts of arms production, but in the sphere of peaceful labor."

However, at the same time we know that peace can only be reliably insured when we are also well prepared for waging an armed struggle. On this assumption, the SED places the emphasis in its ideological work on exposing the aggressive essence of imperialism, imperialist military preparations and slanderous anticommunist campaigns and on showing the dangers which threaten the cause of peace.

We are put on our guard by the unconcealed desire of certain representatives of FRG imperialist circles to obtain nuclear weapons within the framework of a so-called "United Europe" and to make NATO adapt to a "conflict strategy." The history of German imperialism and the two world wars it unleashed taught us that an increase in the influence exerted by military concerns and the growing aggressive aspirations of militarists enable circles which tend toward adventurism in politics and which overrate their potentials to gain the upper hand. This is also confirmed by modern development in the FRG.

The particular danger of such development lies in the fact that West German imperialism, which now represents the most aggressive and at the same time economically strongest part of the West European monopoly bourgeoisie, intends to surpass the other European NATO countries militarily as well, and that includes surpassing their ability to unleash and wage nuclear war.

Revolutionary activeness is engendered by revolutionary convictions. That is why constant political education work aimed at raising the troops' combat readiness is necessary. Proceeding from the principles of Marxism-Leninism and our party's resolutions, in the current academic year we are trying to influence the consciousness and conduct of National People's Army servicemen in such a way that they feel confident in the most critical situations and fulfill all their tasks with confidence in future.

The greater part of the time and the main efforts of our military cadres and political organizers and party and youth organizations are directed toward this activity, toward raising the combat might and combat readiness of units and commands, strengthening trust in party, state and military leadership and in our allies, and cultivating confidence in the victory of our just cause.

We have learned and are learning this approach to all the tasks of the class struggle, including the training of the armed forces for possible military confrontation with imperialism, from Lenin. We have learned and are learning it from Soviet communists in military uniform. We will continue to learn

from them, for they embody the achievements of Soviet military science and the world standard of scientific and technical knowledge. They serve as an example in educating and training the soldiers' masses and in leading them, and in using all the potentials of the socialist social system to avert imperialist aggression, and if that cannot be achieved--to defeat any aggressor utterly.

At one of the friendship meetings with Soviet army servicemen Comrade E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, stressed with pride that "the fraternity in arms between the Soviet armed forces and the National People's army is growing stronger every year." In our indissoluble combat alliance, Comrade E. Honecker said, we see proletarian internationalism in the military sphere in action.

We will continue, together with Soviet servicemen, to oppose the intrigues of the enemies of peace and the relaxation of tension, to foil the aggressive plans of imperialism and guarantee our peoples favorable conditions for the unimpeded building of socialism and communism.

CSO: 1800

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

\* FRIENDSHIP OF ROMANIANS, MINORITY MEMBERS STRESSED

Cluj-Napoca TRIBUNA in Romanian 16 Feb 78 pp 1, 7

/Article by Iosif Kovacs/

/Text/ In the current stage of Romania's socialist evolution, the firm fraternity and unity of the Romanian people with the co-inhabiting nationalities and the joint advancement along the road of achieving the multilaterally developed socialist society are a highly prestigious achievement of our state. This historic reality is based on the many centuries-old tradition of living together, collaboration and the common struggle conducted against exploitation and foreign oppression and for liberty, justice and national independence. The correct solution to the national problem in the spirit of the Marxist-Leninist concept, ensuring equality of rights to all Romania's citizens without regard for nationality as well as the grand successes achieved through common labor in building the new Romania have cemented the fraternity and close unity of the Romanian people and the cohabiting nationalities.

Native Marxist historiography, both prior to the liberation of the country from the fascist yoke on 23 August 1944 as well as immediately following the events, was concerned tangentially with a study of revolutionary traditions but the researchers' conclusions, almost always based on minute documentary sources, were unilateral, incomplete and often mistaken in their interpretations. The effervescence of modern life and the accumulation and development of new and broader values of socialist society have led Romanian historical science to acknowledge the need to deepen and diversify the research and to reevaluate certain information, events, processes and historical relations. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in reports to the 10th and 11th party congresses and in his speech at the congress of political education and socialist culture, as well as in speeches delivered on various occasions, stressed innumerable times the importance of

studying the common revolutionary traditions of the Romanian people and coinhabiting nationalities in our country on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles.

Through the wealth of ideas on evaluating the traditions of the common struggle for social justice and national freedom, the Program of the Romanian Communist Party to create the multilaterally developed socialist society and head Romania toward communism really can be called the theoretical handbook for all the historians of socialist Romania.

The permanence and evidence of the evolution of historical reality implanted in the scientific reexamination of the common past of struggle and suffering to form the independent Romanian state have permitted today's researchers to consider history and the evolution of the coinhabiting nationalities as an integral part of Romania's Marxist historiography, devoting appropriate space to a study of this problem. By understanding the capital importance of the role of history in the patriotic education and in making the socialist consciousness more profound, our historians, particularly in the last decade, through prolonged research and thorough published works, have made possible the most detailed possible knowledge of the past, the factor explaining and understanding the present and introducing and truthfully guiding the future.

In this context, among the main problems which have been and are in the attention of historians, we note the process of the settlement of the Hungarian population in Transylvania. According to certain sources, it is asserted that this phenomenon was not due to an act of colonization or conquest. In this connection, the volume entitled "Studies of History of the Coinhabiting Nationalities in Romania and Their Fraternity With the Romanian Nation--The Hungarian Nationality" mentions that "it is a matter of a historical process carried out by stages before and after creation of the feudal Hungarian state." This thesis seems to be credible being in relationship to certain concepts of old Romanian and Hungarian historiography. The beginning stage of research and the lack of sufficient information traced from written sources and from archeological, linguistic, ethnographic and anthropological sources do not permit the issuance of definitive conclusions on the problem with regard to chronology for the moment. Intensification of research in this direction and the proportions of the archeological digs viewing the time of settlement of the ancestors of the Hungarian nationality on the territory of our country will stimulate and enrich the forward progress along the path of making out the settlement, existence and evolution of the Hungarian nationalities on Romanian land.

Productive research has been undertaken with a view to the real knowledge of the life of the Romanian, Hungarian popular masses and that of the other nationalities who lived together in common settlements or neighboring villages, who worked the land together, who supported the burdens of the feudal and capitalist systems equally. The owner of land did not make any distinction between the Romanian peasant and the one of another nationality so that the Romanians and Hungarians rose up together in battle, united in thought and act, to re-achieve freedom, which was trampled by the oppressors everyday.

With good knowledge works which have appeared recently bring out on the basis of broad documentation that the popular masses took weapons in hand and consciously confronted the exploiters decisively and with resolute will, not taking into account to which ethnic group they belonged or the fact that they were Hungarians, Saxons or Romanians. Recalling the great peasant movements, a number of older works simplistically treated the causes and goals of the struggle of the popular masses, stressing that the peasants rose in struggle only because of the difficulties endured and to ease their tasks. The new studies strikingly bring out the real motive of the peasantry's struggle against the oppressors to regain the ancient freedoms.

In 1437 the peasants rose up against the "union of nobles," in 1514, led by Gheorghe Doja, they fought to eliminate the "reign of the Nemes"; in 1784, under the banner of Horea's uprising, they wanted "no more rulers." Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, in analyzing the peasantry's role, a factor of progress in the social-national evolution of our country, said the following: "The peasantry asserted itself powerfully as a revolutionary social class in innumerable uprisings against feudal domination. The uprising led by Gheorghe Doja, in which Romanian, Hungarian, German peasants and those of other nationalities took part, the great peasant uprising in the 18th century, headed by Horea, Closca and Crisan, are everlasting examples of the decisiveness with which the peasantry rose up against social and national oppression and for a better and more just life."

Thorough research has been made with a view to broadening our knowledge in connection with the struggle conducted by the Romanian people and co-inhabiting nationalities against foreign oppression. On a field of manifestation which has begun to be trodden with diligence and understanding, despite certain clear difficulties, methodological defects and explainable distortions in interpretation, Romanian, Hungarian and German Marxist historians have studied the heroic struggle, common actions, solidarity and cohesion in the face of the enemy who trampled the

country's thresholds. Perhaps, though, the fraternal action conducted shoulder to shoulder by the progressive forces in Transylvania should have deserved a large tribute of recognition and attention from the researchers. The gap remedied by the new research, which confirmed that the Romanian popular masses fought together with the Hungarian, German and other nationalities against the foreign aggressor, the Turks, the Hapsburgs. An everlasting example will remain the aid given by the Saxons and Szeklers to the Romanian armies in the battles conducted against the Turks. This form of collaboration became a tradition in Szekler history, a fact stressed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu: "The historical truth is also well known," the party secretary general stresses, "that the Szeklers fought alongside Stefan the Great, Petru Rares, other princes of Transylvania, the Romanian Land and Moldavia just as Saxons and inhabitants of another nationality fought alongside the Romanians." Szeklers and Hungarian outlaws participated in Mihai Viteazul's campaigns against the Turks and later against the Hapsburgs. The Szeklers also were part of the Romanian armies with which Mihai Viteazul entered Moldavia to unite it with the Romanian Land and Transylvania. Works which have appeared recently state that the Szeklers did not abandon the Romanian prince even after the defeat at Miraslau.

New research emphasizes that in 1848-1849 the success of the bourgeois-democratic revolution in Transylvania depended on the unity of Romanian and Hungarian revolutionary forces. And, yet, history that faithful witness confirms that in the summer of 1848 events in Transylvania took a tragic turn. Despite the discord between the Romanian and Hungarian revolutionary forces, the idea of the unity of democratic-progressive forces, collaboration and solidarity before the common enemy in beating off the aggressors became a palpable fact: Innumerable studies bring out the political clear-sightedness of the great Romanian revolutionary democrat Nicolae Balcescu and other important figures of the revolution, Romanian and Hungarian, who did everything which could have been done, braving even the impossible, with a view to cementing the Romanian and Hungarian revolutionary forces.

Today, special attention is being given to the study of the common struggle of the popular masses--Romanian, Hungarian and other nationalities--in the modern period of the country's history. An analysis of the working peoples' participation from among the coinhabiting nationalities in the struggle led by the Romanian Communist Party against any form of national and social oppression practiced by the dominant classes, the battles carried on to eliminate exploitation and create a state which would serve the interests of all those who work is one of the basic problems of this period.

In connection with the revolutionary struggle of the workers, peasantry and intellectuals of Romanian and other nationalities for justice and democratic freedom, the idea of the community of interests, culminating in the awareness and clear understanding of the importance of collaboration and solidarity and common interest in winning the battle for freedom and truth, permanently is being stressed. The Romanian Communist Party's clear program and decisive position, firmly raising all revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces without regard for nationality against fascism and for maintaining the country's territorial integrity as well as the understanding of the Hungarian democratic forces and that of the other nationalities in Romania of the fact that the future and cohesion of the nationalities find its corollary in the unity of their forces with those of the Romanian people have led to cementing of friendship, fraternity and unity of views.

This unity being raised today in the phase of building the multi-laterally developed socialist society at a qualitatively higher step in which the inflexible firmness of the will of action and the fact of the Romanian people and other nationalities, the innovative breath in conscience and existence, the history lived and labored elbow to elbow with unlimited self-sacrifice and self-abnegation, with sweat, fulfillments and mutual satisfaction with total affirmation, stand and, we are convinced, will stand in the attention of the generations of historians today and in the future.

8071  
CSO: 2700

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

POLISH, HUNGARIAN CARDINALS IN ROME--Karol Cardinal Wojtyla, Krakow Metropolitan, arrived in Rome on 9 March 1978. Laszlo Cardinal Lekai, Primate of Hungary and chairman of the Episcopate of Hungary, also arrived in Rome on the same day in the afternoon. During their week's stay in Rome, the cardinals will participate in the meeting of the [Sacred] Congregation for Catholic Education, of which they are members. On 12 March in the Polish church of St. Stanislaw in Rome, Karol Cardinal Wojtyla officiated at the concelebrated Holy Mass on occasion of the 30th anniversary of the death of Rev Jan Balicki, a priest from Przemysl diocese whose beatification is in process. [Text] [Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 13 Mar 78 p 2]

CSO: 2600

BULGARIA

ZHIVKOV TOASTS EMPEROR HIROHITO AT 13 MAR TOKYO DINNER

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Mar 78 p 1 AU

[Apparent text of toast by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at 13 March official dinner given in his honor by Japan's Emperor Hirohito]

[Text] Your Imperial Majesty, your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, please accept my most sincere gratitude for the invitation to visit your ancient and modern country, for the honor to be a guest of Your Imperial Majesty tonight, for the attention shown to me and for all the warm and friendly words addressed to the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people. With deep emotion I stepped on Japanese soil again today, a country that impressed me deeply and vividly during my first visit. I recall with pleasure our conversation of 8 years ago Your Imperial Majesty and I am happy to have the opportunity of meeting you again.

We Bulgarians are familiar with Japan, its centuries-old history, original culture and its natural beauties and charms. We know and highly value your great successes and remarkable achievements, which have bestowed upon Japan the glory of being one of the most industrially developed nations in the world. We admire the talent and diligence of the Japanese people, to whom I would like to convey sincere greetings and wishes for peace, well-being and happiness.

Our countries are separated by thousands of kilometers. When Vitosha is concealed in the midnight darkness, the Holy Fuji bathes in sunlight. When it is noon in Sofia, it is already evening in Tokyo. However today, in the century of the scientific-technical revolution, distances are no obstacle, and the conditions of international detente significantly increase the possibilities for actively developing the relations between our two countries.

I am convinced that the talks with political figures and representatives of business circles will be fruitful. I share your confidence, Your

Imperial Majesty, that our mutual efforts during my present visit will give a new impetus to the understanding and the mutually beneficial cooperation in the various areas between our two countries and peoples. This is absolutely natural, because the possibilities of Bulgaria and Japan are much greater today than yesterday, and because we have amassed important and positive experience in developing our mutual relations.

By developing our relations we are contributing to the cause of peace and security, detente and cooperation, the well-being and happiness of all people throughout the world.

I propose a toast:

To the health of Your Imperial Majesty!

To the health of Her Imperial Majesty!

To the well being of the Japanese people!

To the further developing of the cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Japan!

CSO: 2200

BULGARIA

ANONYMOUS OPINION POLL REFLECTS SOCIAL ATTITUDES

Sofia ZHENATA DNES in Bulgarian No 1, 1978 pp 18-19

[Anonymous ZHENATA DNES poll: "Time Is within Us and We Are within Time"]

[Text] Over one century ago Vasil Levski said: "If it is for something Bulgarian, time is within us and we are within time; it handles us and we handle it."

To us, the people who live in the time of socialism, the immortal words of the great revolutionary are not only wise, revealing an insight. They are also a key to our contemporary life, to anything surrounding us and is the fruit of our hands and our minds. It is the key to anything which enables or belittles us, which makes us the participants of weaknesses and successes in our lives and to our personal responsibility without which no progress is possible. It involves the responsibility of living in a new way, and think and create as members of a new society; a responsibility of planting pure seeds in the people's field and harvest the fruits of common toil; the responsibility to feel time through ourselves and to measure ourselves against time. In other words, we must be not only passive observers, and not people concerned for themselves alone and for their relatives, not petty critics, but personally responsible for the good and bad in our socialist life . . .

Time is within us and we are within time: it was under such a heading that ZHENATA DNES began an anonymous poll in issue No 10 for 1977. We invited the participation of working people in different fields--workers, public figures, cooperative farmers, scientists, writers, men of letters and culture, people of different age groups and different social positions who had their own opinion on a problem of interest to us all.

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We asked them to answer the following question: What features in contemporary life you like or dislike?

In this issue we are carrying the answers of young people. They include secondary school and university students, employees, and workers. The youngest of them was 16 and the oldest was 26 years of age.

I like . . .

. . . the fact that every person in our country was given the right to work and to live in peace; that thanks to its great love for the homeland and its enthusiasm our people achieved in a short time what other peoples took an entire century to develop . . .

. . . above all I like the features which distinguish socialism from capitalism: a more equitable means of distribution of goods; humaneness; extensive and comprehensive opportunity to express one's personality and gifts; a stable and balanced socioeconomic life and a stable mental condition of the individual. Our contemporary shows a class consciousness, i.e., the ability to understand the spirit of the epoch, to know the urgent requirements of the circumstances in which all of us live. I also like the individual responsibility to mankind and progress and to the ideals of those who dies or lost their youth in jail.

. . . the insurance of the citizen of a socialist society: health protection, right to work, social insurances, and strongly developed rest facilities. Safety for anyone who comes home late at night.

I dislike . . .

. . . the fact that we are gradually becoming accustomed to tolerate some seemingly petty matters.

It seems to me that, to an extent, honesty is being depreciated. Occasionally, the valorous deeds of some people are considered an error, stupidity, or naivete.

. . . the devaluation of the conscience of some people. Their rejection of Marxist-Leninist ideas for purposes of personal advantages. This type of corruption deprives the remaining members of society of their faith, distorts the outlook, and introduces the bacillus of doubt in the purity of the revolutionary crystal. Such people may be few. However, whenever they assume leading positions, even though not very high, they turn into an example emulated by others. Yet, if the model is of doubtful value 24 karat purity should not be demanded of others.

. . . above all, in my view, the large administrative apparatus which consumes without producing. Second, the production of consumer goods inconsistent with demand. Third, the low interest displayed in the protection of public property; substantial thefts of raw and other materials, considered as belonging . . . to the state.

I like . . .

. . . factual equality. The lack of stratification based on material income; free education and health services; the existence of a comity of countries with a socialist system and way of life which offer many social, material, and democratic gains.

. . . the creation of a workers' intelligentsia; the fact that people living in poor districts were given decent housing (the housing problem of the capital is difficult but this is not to say that little has been done).

Above all, it is the fact that people who have not been close to us and have had no profit from us have helped us at one or another difficult time, whether officially or in personal life, i.e., the display of true comradely attitude.

. . . the fact that no "recommendations" are needed at school, the university, or the hospital.

I also like very much the fact that the authorities pay serious attention to sports.

. . . the fact that the socialist way of life enables the individual to develop his capabilities regardless of nationality, sex, religious faith, and so on. However, in order that a harmonious development may be reached,

I dislike . . .

. . . the fact that no effective mechanism has been developed to control upstart bullies.

. . . according to me "strings" pull all phenomena which cast a shadow on our contemporary socialist society. Strings kill ideals!

. . . the fact that in our capital there are no more entertainment establishments in which the young people could spend their leisure time. I believe that this would not harm in the least our socialist way of life.

For example, there are only discoteques in Sofia. There should be more places where young people could have fun and relax. In such cases we would not gather in gardens and parks, and drink in private homes.

. . . the fact that when errors are made, in most cases their objective nature is considered while subjective reasons and their specific makers are not mentioned.

I like . . .

the living standard of the people should be raised further. It is entirely proper that one of the directions of the policy pursued by our party is to raise the living standard.

I have always admired people who have contributed through their labor at least a little bit to the benefit of society.

. . . the possibility for the full creative manifestation of the individual.

. . . the feeling of collectivity.

. . . the fact that the people are socially secure; they have the possibility to study and be treated free of charge, to work and display their creative capabilities.

Our contemporary is far different in terms of culture and outlook from the individual in the bourgeois society. The most valuable aspect of the people is their comradely attitude toward one another and their readiness to help each other.

. . . the fact that everyone has the possibility to study and get a job according to his capabilities.

I value industriousness, a feeling of responsibility, and honesty.

I dislike . . .

. . . the fact that intercessions, unworthy of our socialist society are wide-spread; and that the feeling of responsibility among some of our contemporaries is quite poorly developed.

. . . the lack of enthusiasm in some young people; the spirit of tolerance of the shortcomings of the senior and our generations.

. . . the fact that in many cases external and internal trade relations are not on the necessary level. Some people are ready to sell Bulgaria out for several thousand dollars.

. . . falsehood, hypocrisy, corruption, prejudice, and intercession. Let me also add that such features are inherent also in some people holding responsible administrative positions; that the school I'm attending at present enrolls 30 people every year. The first school day the classroom turned out too small--there were 59 people.

I like . . .

. . . the fact that crime in our country has been reduced to a minimum and, unlike the situation in the capitalist countries, people's lives are safe.

. . . the right to work, the freedom of the individual citizen and the legal protection existing against encroachments on the personality; the concern displayed by the party and the state for the moral and physical growth of the young people; free education and free medical aid; the right to a pension.

I value the thirst for knowledge, the liking for sports, and the labor exploits of our contemporaries; their thirst for all-round development, improvement of the mind, and aspiration toward self-discipline and social responsibility.

. . . honesty; industriousness and self-denial for the sake of the great ideal.

I dislike . . .

Half of them "parachutists" as they are known, had been accepted through intercession and on the basis of various legal stipulations. Some of them are capable people, but some of them are lazy or incapable.

For this reason some young people lose faith in justice. In my view, people should be judged on the basis of their personal qualities.

. . . the corruption prevailing in some social spheres. The raising of prices of some commodities without clearing it with the people. If greater trust is displayed toward us and if we are explained the need for such measures we would display greater understanding.

. . . the fact that some people achieve some objectives (mostly personal) with the help of so-called "contacts." The fact that the very moment a number of housing blocks, public buildings, and entertainment establishments are under construction, from the architectural and technical viewpoint they are already obsolete compared with world standards.

. . . lies, baseness, adaptability, and mistrust of people. Some people, relying on connections, lose their own personality! Apparently, however, this does not bother them, for they continue to live through their connections. It is true that attention be paid to the

I like . . .

. . . the fact that every citizen has real guarantees that he will not be a subject of exploitation; that he will benefit from social funds fully; that our legislation embodies a number of moral norms which properly control social relations.

I dislike . . .

individual and his mental baggage. However, many people pay no lesser attention to who are the person's parents and what they do. When a person, above all a young person, faces such ugly things he reacts his own way--he withdraws from the battle or, in order to succeed, strives to acquire the means he had been rejecting.

. . . the fact that, according to me, some people become rich on an "entrepreneurial" basis, as middle men. Wealth thus acquired can not be invested in public production and insure reproduction, but is consumed with simplistic showiness by individuals.

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BULGARIA

GATHERING SECONDARY RAW MATERIALS CORRUPTS CHILDREN

Sofia ZHENATA DNES in Bulgarian No 1, 1978 p 23

[Article by Konstantin Findzhikov: "Should Highschool Students Collect Secondary Raw Materials?"]

[Text] Whereas years ago we had to write and speak about and prove the need for collecting secondary raw materials, today this is no longer necessary. A special economic trust was set up engaged in organizing the purchasing of various wastes.

After a great deal of confusion and consideration it became clear that the many production enterprises would have to collect, grade, and sell secondary raw materials from their production activities themselves. You may go to any plant, factory, workshop, or mining or geological project, walk along any streetcar line in the capital, look thoroughly at any railroad track, bridge, hut, power plant, cable line, power substation, or trunk line and you will see not thousands but millions of tons of a great variety of secondary raw materials discarded, including even valuable metals and expensive machinery which lie there and waste for years. Who should deal with them?

Our society justifiably faces the important question of should highschool students collect secondary raw materials? This question should be discussed most seriously, since many people still believe that the students should, at all costs, collect secondary raw materials and that this is educational. The announcements publicized by the Secondary Raw Materials Enterprise appeals, among others, to highschool students, stating that it is "the patriotic duty" for every pioneer to collect and deliver secondary raw materials.

Let me point out that of late we are using ever more frequently the word patriotism, whether suitably or not, thus largely depreciating it. Everyone familiar with the centuries-old Bulgarian history and the heroic liberation struggles waged by our people, knows how precious and meaningful the word patriotism is, and the number of moral qualities such as honesty, daring, and self-sacrifice, that are necessary before a certain action could be described as patriotic. Yet, the collection and delivery of secondary raw materials is a civic duty.

I shall cite several examples which we should consider.

This is the second time that in our cooperative house building the aluminum handles of the front door disappear, since the metal is valuable and paid well. Who is removing these handles? Is this not stealing?

Sometime ago I came across a group of children, sweating, dragging a great variety of metal objects removed from the streetcar tracks leading to Knyazhevo. Asked where they were taking them, they answered enthusiastically: "To the school. If our grade wins the competition we will be given a day off and a hike to the mountain." Not a single child considered my remark that such iron belonged to the council and that it was needed.

Walking to the G. Kirkov Boilers Manufacturing Plant in Sofia, I saw a group of children carrying scrap iron. I asked them where it came from and they answered: the plant's director called us and gave it to us to take into the school and deliver to "secondary raw materials." I can not be sure but I would hardly think that there would be an enterprise director who would call students and give them scraps.

The principal of one of the biggest schools in Sofia described the following case: a concerned citizen went to see her to look for a certain steel beam he had purchased and left in his yard for future repair work. An investigation of the pile of scrap iron in the school's yard helped to find the beam.

In order to win the competition among grades at one of the schools, the son of the head of a warehouse for secondary raw materials made a deal with the official who hauled them. Instead of hauling them to the warehouse, the unloaded them in the school yard.

Unquestionably, the competition was won. However, is this not, at this point, a crime?

A group of children was walking along Vitosha Boulevard, in Sofia, loaded with bundles of books, newspapers, bags, and other used objects. One of the children was carrying on his shoulder a big steel piece from a scaffold used in repairing and painting buildings. Exactly in front of the building of the National Council of the Fatherland Front a militia man congratulated the children with a "bravo" for their active participation in the collection of raw materials.

What private home would have such a steel scaffold? Where did this child "find" the steel part?

In its 21 May 1977 issue OTECHESTVEN FRONT published a photograph in an article entitled "Here Rests the Unknown Truck." A huge truck had been stationed for the past nine years in the courtyard in front of a small house at 54 Ekz. Yosif Street. Out of it the district's children took some two tons of iron parts and delivered them to the secondary raw materials warehouse. The author of the article wrote that the money was spent at the district's candy store, and wished the children a good appetite.

Considering these examples and many others which people other than me could mention, it is self-evident that when students collect secondary raw materials they are not displaying any patriotism whatever and that from the educational viewpoint the way this is done is beneath criticism.

It is a well-known fact that in theft one always begins with a light "borrowing" and goes upward. Does the person used to "taking" think that he is stealing? To him this is a most ordinary action.

Yet, despite all this, some may say that if the state needs it the students should participate in the collection of secondary raw materials. Naturally, this is so, but parents should sensibly guide and explain to their children what is indeed unused yet valuable as secondary raw material (such as, for example, obsolete things at home, or wrappings of used food stuffs and other goods).

The regular collection of such raw materials by the households and their delivery also largely depends on whether or not the Secondary Raw Materials Enterprise would be able to procure not only containers and areas where such waste should be deposited but to collect it on time in order not to dirty cellars and yards.

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BULGARIA

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES UKASE ON CIVIL DEFENSE

Sofia DURZHAVEN VESTNIK in Bulgarian 17 Feb 78 pp 137-138

[Bulgarian People's Republic State Council Ukase]

[Text] In accordance with Article 94.2 of the Constitution of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic issues the following

Ukase No 265 On Civil Defense

Article 1. The civil defense of the Bulgarian People's Republic is part of the integrated defense system of the country. It encompasses the following:

1. Defense measures implemented in peace and war time to insure, in peace and war time, the protection of the population and the national economy from mass destruction weapons and other means of attack and implementing rescue and emergency breakdown repair operations in disaster areas;
2. Measures for the implementation of rescue and emergency breakdown repair operations in areas effected by natural calamities and major production accidents.

Article 2. All civil defense measures related to the protection of the population and the national economy shall be planned and implemented in close interaction with the armed forces.

Article 3. Civil defense measures shall be implemented on a comprehensive and differentiated basis, taking into consideration the administrative-political, economic, and defense significance of the settlements and national economic projects.

Article 4. The civil defense system shall be organized over the entire territory of the country on the basis of the territorial-production principle by the state, economic, and public organs and organizations. The entire population will be involved in the implementation of its measures.

Article 5. (1) The basic civil defense measures for the protection of the population and the national economy from mass destruction weapons and other means of attack shall be included in the long-term, five-year, and annual plans for the socioeconomic development of the country and of the national economic sectors, departments, and people's councils. Their implementation shall begin in peace time.

(2) The size of the civil defense measures and deadlines for their implementation shall be established by the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic in accordance with their significance.

Article 6. (1) The overall leadership of the civil defense system shall be provided by the Council of Ministers and, directly, the minister of national defense; the permanent guidance shall be provided by the civil defense chief who shall also be a deputy minister of national defense.

(2) The chief, deputy chiefs, and chief of staff of civil defense shall be appointed by Ukase of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Article 7. Orders, directives, and instructions issued by the civil defense chief on matters of civil defense shall be binding to heads of ministries, other departments, people's councils, organizations, and citizens.

Article 8. (1) The civil defense management in ministries, other departments, and organizations shall be provided by their managers.

(2) The management of civil defense in okrugs, and city and village obshtinas shall be provided by the people's councils, whose executive committee chairmen shall be also heads of civil defense of same okrugs and obshtinas.

(3) Civil defense management in national economic projects shall be provided by the managers of the projects--directors, chiefs, chairmen, and others, who shall also be civil defense chiefs of the same projects.

Article 9. The respective ministers and heads of other departments and organizations shall be responsible for the execution of civil defense measures and for cadre training.

Article 10. (1) The Council of Ministers may assign some ministries and other departments functions as republic services in charge of planning, preparation for and implementation of special civil defense measures.

(2) By decision of the executive committees of the people's councils, the latter shall set up civil defense services on the basis of the opinion of the corresponding council of the settlement system.

(3) Civil defense services may be set up in economic projects by decision of their managers.

Article 11. (1) Formations shall be set up for civil defense requirements, mandatorily including citizens not subject to mobilization in the armed forces, aged as follows: men, from 16 to 60, and women, from 16 to 55. Civil defense formations shall not include women with children under the age of 7 or women medical personnel with children under 3 years of age.

(2) Enhanced readiness formations shall be set up for conduct of rescue and emergency breakdown repair operations in the case of natural calamities and major production accidents in peace time. Their structure and functions shall be specified in the regulation on the application of the present Ukase.

(3) All citizens members of civil defense formations shall be considered mobilized should civilian mobilization be proclaimed.

Article 12. (1) The population of the Bulgarian People's Republic shall be subjected to universal mandatory training in ways and means for protection from mass destruction weapons and other means of attack.

(2) The training of the civil defense managerial personnel shall be achieved through meetings and courses during or after working time, not to exceed a total of five days per year.

(3) The training of the command personnel of civil defense formations shall be achieved through meetings and courses during or after working time, not to exceed a total of seven days per year.

(4) The civil defense chief may, once every five years, summon individual categories of specialists, chiefs, and commanders within the civil defense system to a training and retraining course lasting no more than 15 days. In the case of some specialists training and retraining may last up to 45 days.

(5) The training of the managerial personnel and the commanding personnel of civil defense formations shall take place in civil defense courses, and departmental courses organized on the basis of decisions of ministries, other departments, and executive committees of okrug people's councils.

(6) The training of civil defense formation personnel shall be based on programs approved by the civil defense chief, at meetings and exercises during non-working time or working time, not to exceed two days or, in exceptional cases, three days per year.

(7) Workers, employees, and other citizens not included in civil defense formations may be recruited in the holding of comprehensive civil defense exercises.

Article 13. (1) Those guilty of violating the present Ukase or the regulations based on it shall be fined no more than 100 leva unless liable to a more severe punishment according to other laws.

(2) Delinquencies shall be established through legal documents drawn up by the civil defense chiefs of staff.

(3) On the basis of such legal documents the chairmen of executive committees of okrug people's councils shall issue penal decrees.

(4) Penal decrees stipulating a fine not to exceed 20 leva may not be appealed; other decrees may be appealed in accordance with the law on administrative violations and penalties.

Concluding Stipulations

#1. A regulation shall be issued by the Council of Ministers on the application of the present Ukase.

#2. Ukase No 252 of 9 June 1962 (IZVESTIYA, No 47, 1962) is hereby revoked.

#3. The execution of the present Ukase is entrusted to the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Issued in Sofia on 9 February 1978 and sealed with the state seal.

Chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic: T. Zhivkov.

Secretary of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic: N. Manolov.

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BULGARIA

CONFERENCE ON CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING HELD

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 12, 1977 pp 4-5

[Report on scientific conference on comprehensive training problems: "Organization and Planning are Prerequisites for Success"]

[Text] A scientific conference on problems of comprehensive training was held in Sofia. The purpose of the conference was to study the preparations for and holding of previous model comprehensive exercises and earmark measures for their further improvement as a superior method for cadre training and checking the realistic nature of civil defense plans and the readiness of staffs, services, and formations.

The conference was attended by Admiral Branimir Ormanov, chief of Civil Defense of the Bulgarian People's Republic, senior civil defense leaders and officials, scientific workers, and specialists. Colonel Aleksey Zaytsev, from the USSR civil defense staff, was conference guest.

A report on "Organization and Holding of Comprehensive Civil Defense Exercises" was presented by Lieutenant General Iliya Krustev, deputy chief of civil defense of the Bulgarian People's Republic. He discussed some basic conclusions drawn from the past model comprehensive exercises and, more specifically, the role of the civil defense chief in the Obshtina or the project, as the basic figure who guides both the production process as well as civil defense preparations. The experience of the past school year indicates that the managerial and commanding personnel are properly aware of the nature of comprehensive exercises and that their planning and preparations are based on regulations and past Bulgarian and Soviet experience.

The speaker further discussed some problems of controlling the forces and facilities in the comprehensive exercise under the conditions of a continuing production process. Such specific problems were discussed in the course of the debates which followed. Valuable experience was shared in training the managers of comprehensive exercises, emphasizing their great role in the training of the command personnel, the staff, and the specialists, as well as in the all-round support for the exercise.

The accompanying reports and statements included valuable suggestions on enhancing the role of central departments, the creative utilization of the specific characteristics of obshtinas and projects, the extensive and effective use of technology in rescue and emergency breakdown repair operations, the organization and development of socialist competition in civil defense in the course of preparations and the comprehensive exercises, and others.

Some weaknesses may also be found in this respect. The most effective methods for setting up staffs are still not being applied. Some exercises are held with insufficient preliminary preparations. A tendency to reduce the time stipulated for the exercise exists, which results in the incomplete covering of the training problems and to lowering the effectiveness of the measure. Publications on preparations of managements and staffs are still insufficient. The necessary methodical instructions and documents for comprehensive exercises at schools are lacking.

Colonel Aleksey Zaytsev (whose abridged statement is published separately) shared his rich positive experience.

In his concluding speech, Admiral Branimir Ormanov, chief of civil defense of the Bulgarian People's Republic, emphasized that comprehensive exercises should be undertaken only when the civil defense training curriculum has been covered and mastered both by staffs and formations and the population. Under such circumstances the fulfillment of production plans would not be hindered. He further noted that in the course of preparing for and holding comprehensive exercises, we must bear in mind the scale of civil defense measures, the need for close and effective relations with departments and institutions, related to training problems, and the fact that the specific local conditions must be taken into consideration.

The chief of civil defense of the Bulgarian People's Republic stressed that in no case should we underestimate command-staff and staff training and exercises, or mass and differentiated training, or any other training methods, for it is only through them that we can achieve a comprehensive training which is not only the crowning but the highest form of training, control, and assistance in upgrading the combat readiness of the staffs, services, and formations. Concluding, Admiral Ormanov expressed his gratitude to all those who participated in the discussions for the positive experience they shared, an experience which will be used in the new school year.

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BULGARIA

STATEMENT BY SOVIET COLONEL ZAYTSEV AT CONFERENCE

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 12, 1977 pp 4-6

[Statement by Colonel Aleksay Zaytsev at civil defense training conference:  
"Systematic Control and Assistance"]

[Text] In our country comprehensive target exercises have been held for the past three years. In 1975 demonstration exercises were organized at national economic projects in each urban and rural rayon. Every year they cover one-third of the projects. So far we have carried out comprehensive exercises covering two-thirds of the projects. The new school year will mark the concluding stage of the comprehensive exercise cycle.

Exercise Planning

All staffs, including urban and rayon, have a comprehensive exercise schedule. It includes all subordinate projects which must undergo such exercises. Naturally, the senior staff determines the time while the project staff, based on the characteristics of the production process, coordinates the precise date and organizes all the preparations for the comprehensive exercise. In order to organize timely control and assistance to the projects in their preparations for comprehensive exercises each staff draws up its own schedule.

At what time should comprehensive project exercises be planned? Initially, it so happened that all comprehensive exercises in our country turned out at the end of the year, i.e., in the summer and autumn. Yet, the summer and autumn seasons are the most inconvenient for the purpose.

One of the characteristics of these exercises is that the project spends two years preparing for this important measure which it implements on the third. The preparations cover workers, employees, formations, and management personnel. The comprehensive object exercises are planned within the framework of the civil defense school year. Preparations are initiated from the very beginning of the school year and 75 percent of the exercises take place between December and April.

Whereas in the first year the exercise record was by project, regardless of its kind, now this is based on type of project, classified into four groups: industrial projects, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, schools, and miscellaneous projects (all other). This way we can actively and promptly provide efficient aid and control over the implementation of the plan.

The instruction on comprehensive object exercises stipulates that such exercises shall cover all projects without exception. The task is to train all workers and employees, for a war would effect everyone. This calls for preparing both large and small projects, regardless of whether or not they would be working in war time.

In order for the exercises to be held on the proper quality level, the managerial and command personnel must be prepared in advance. To this purpose it would be expedient for the enterprise's director, his deputies, and the personnel officials to attend a civil defense course before the comprehensive exercise. We must determine, two to three months in advance, whether or not the managerial personnel is prepared and follow the preliminary training of the remaining managerial personnel. Here again schedules may be of use in such control.

#### Some Typical Shortcomings and Weaknesses

First: Not all formations in the objects are covered. This is contrary to the stipulations of the instruction. In some projects some formations participate while others do not become involved in comprehensive exercises. This is wrong. According to the characteristics of the project and the exercise schedule all formations must become involved in the exercise alternating over three days. For example, the first day would include a given formation; another one would be included in the second, and so on, so that all formations will fulfill the exercise plan.

It occasionally happens that not all workers and employees participate in the exercise. Such weaknesses should be eliminated. The entire enterprise personnel should be involved in the exercise. Some must be activated with the "air warning" signal; others must prepare defense facilities, and so on.

A major shortcoming is for the comprehensive exercises to be covered in several hours instead of three days as is required. Frequently primitive circumstances are created such as miniature fires and insignificant pile-ups and wreckage. Such exercises are useless and harming, for we are depicting a simplistic circumstance which will never exist under real circumstances. We thus create prerequisites for developing an erroneous idea of the real conditions which prevail in an eventual war, which has an adverse effect on training.

In some cases comprehensive exercises do not involve any practical activity related to the building of protective systems or other winding up operations. In the course of the exercises we must combine civil defense activities with the fulfillment of the economic tasks according to the project's plan.

## Role of Ministries and Departments

It is believed by some that ministries and departments should stand aside from comprehensive exercises. This is erroneous. Ministries and departments must actively participate in the preparations for and holding of such exercises. Yet, where should that take place? Above all at the biggest, the most important projects. The ministry itself will determine the projects in which such exercises are to be organized, aware of their nature and importance. It will send its personnel to two, three, or as many as five projects to participate in the exercises. This way the civil defense organs of the ministries will not stand aside but will participate most actively. The results in such cases are far higher, for the managements of the ministries become more closely acquainted with the civil defense preparedness of their projects. We believe that this is a proper role for ministries and departments.

Let me say a few words on the useful work accomplished in carrying out comprehensive exercises.

In the course of the preparations for comprehensive exercise at the Madara Telephone Equipment Plant, which I had the opportunity to visit, I discussed this matter with the director and the plant's command personnel. The following day, after a visit to the specific areas and place of work, it was determined what would be accomplished, with what forces, and with what time. The result is clear. Useful work worth about 30,000 leva were accomplished in the course of the demonstration exercise. This is an eloquent example of results when a comprehensive exercise has been carefully and comprehensively prepared.

With good organization the exercise will always have a factual influence on upgrading labor productivity, for in the course of this measure both discipline and demands for the work rise. The necessary mental tuning is created. All this contributes to improving the quality of the work and the feeling of responsibility is enhanced. Even though they last no more than three days, such exercises leave a lasting positive influence on the work of all workers and employees for a long time afterwards. The project goes on with its output but under other conditions of simulated war time circumstances. Along with production work it carries out its defense and protective measures. That is why, as we prepare such exercises our task is to establish a sensible combination of defense measures and national economic tasks.

What should be the basis for the exercises?

We drafted and distributed an instruction on the organization and holding of comprehensive object exercises. This is a basic legal document for the entire country on the basis of which they are held.

In January 1978 two training aids will be issued: "Comprehensive Object Exercises in an Industrial Enterprise," and another training aid for the kolkhozes.

The periodical VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA published a number of articles on the organization, preparation, and holding of comprehensive project exercises. The magazine has a wide publication and discusses a variety of problems. It is received by all projects and is successfully used by directors, chiefs of staff, and specialists in preparing the exercises.

Two motion pictures have been made especially covering comprehensive object exercises. The first deals with preparations for comprehensive exercises, methods, and plans. The second film (actually the second part) depicts the way they begin, are carried out, and completed.

This film was accepted by the commission and will be ready for use next year.

#### Some Innovations We Intend to Apply

In 1978 comprehensive exercises will be held with all projects which have not undergone such exercises so far. This will cover mainly small projects operating under adverse conditions and with insufficient training of managers and chiefs of staff. With such projects the exercises will be organized simultaneously on the territories of several small projects, i.e., by groups of small projects. This will facilitate the work of our city and rayon staffs. The number of such exercises will be substantial. That is why they will take place simultaneously in two, three, four, or five projects. This year we conducted comprehensive exercises with several projects simultaneously in the Ukrainian and Latvian SSR's.

These exercises proved to be a convenient method for involving the population not engaged in production and services.

There have been cases in which we have practiced population evacuation without the participation of the residents of the settlement accepting the evacuees. The population of the settlement must participate in the exercise and implement all the measures needed in a blackout, build shelters, prepare individual means of protection, react to civil defense signals, and participate in the protection of animals and all other measures.

In the course of the organization of comprehensive exercises involving a group of projects the following question arises: What type of projects should they be? We resolved that they should be related economically and operating jointly: Stores, bases, warehouses, the trade administration of the rayon, and so on. All enterprises within this group become included in the exercise.

The second possible variant is to organize the exercise with a group of projects located on the same territory but engaged in different types of work. In this case the role of the rayon staff is increased. The heads of all these projects are included in the management of the exercise. They become the management staff. In this case this group of projects must be prepared simultaneously for the exercise. The role of the local civil defense staff must be enhanced. It must assume control and assist in the preparations for the exercise so that it could take place simultaneously by all those involved according to the plan.

The well-trained chiefs of staff must participate in such exercises. Smaller projects are attached to larger ones with well-trained civil defense chiefs of staff. A given chief of staff is responsible for one group of projects; another for a second group, and so on. Such chiefs of staff help in the preparation of the comprehensive exercises involving such groups of projects.

In exercises involving such projects the mobilization of the entire personnel is intensified and the organization for implementing the economic plan is improved. The entire political work in the course of the preparations for and holding of the exercise must be focused on the full and qualitative conduct of the exercise and on the round-the-clock implementation of national economic assignments. (From the speakers statement at the scientific conference.)

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BULGARIA

CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISE DESCRIBED, STATEMENTS

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 12, 1977 pp 13-16

[Article by source correspondent: "The Great Potential of the Competitive Method"]

[Text] At the end of the 1977 school year traditional civil defense competitions were held among the champions of the capital's rayons. A representative of our magazine met and spoke with the chairmen of the competition commissions on their impressions of the application of this effective method for testing knowledge. Following are their views for the various skills.

Officer Ivaylo Ivanov: The Best-Trained are the Rescue Workers of the Elektra Plant

Each rescue detachment has 11 members equipped with individual means of protection and wearing uniforms. The troops clear piled up materials blocking the emergency exit of a shelter. They put on gas masks on the casualties, move them out with a sled and put them on a stretcher. The stretcher bearers must surmount various obstacles: a beam 25 centimeters wide and 5 meters long blocking the path; a bomb crater (2.5 meters in diameter); a transversal beam standing 120 centimeters off the ground under which the troops pass; another beam (140 centimeters) over which the bearers move carrying victims on a stretcher.

Once the detachment commander has been issued his assignment and assigned the work among the troops, he issues the following order: "Attention! Gas!" As of that moment the competition is timed. The task is considered fulfilled when the last (third) casualty has been delivered to the center and all troops are given the order to take off their gas masks. Running is not allowed in carrying the casualties which are carried at a fast pace. Any violation of rules--improper putting of the gas mask, inattentive carrying of the casualty in crossing obstacles, and errors in making knots is punished. The punishment is determined in terms of penalty seconds so that at

the end of the exercise the penalty time is added and the general grading time is obtained. We are pleased, that compared with last year this time the detachments allowed less errors and the penalties were reduced. This is the result of the systematic training conducted by many of the detachments under circumstances more complex than the ones established for the competition. The conclusions of the competition show that in the projects purposeful work is being done to upgrade the practical training of the personnel. This enables us to raise requirements for the final competition. Such possibilities were demonstrated by the rescue detachment of the Elektra Plant, commanded by Kol'o Kolev, which was the most efficient and deservedly won.

#### Officer Vesko Velinov: A Good Method for Determining the Knowledge and Skill of Scouts

The reconnaissance and dosimetric control detachments competed in handling individual protective beings and reconnaissance and dosimetric control instruments.

The competition included preparing the instruments for work and checking their suitability, covering a 20 meter area "contaminated" with a toxic gas. In an area 50 meters long every chemist-scout must handle the three instruments placed at 10 meter intervals. We count the time of operation from start to finish. The scouts operate all instruments consecutively. With a view to developing the competitive spirit we do not rate the work on the individual instruments according to norms but total the overall time of the operation. A time penalty is given for each error or omission. The advantage of this method is that establishment of a single criterion in comparing the preparedness of the scouts.

The competitions with chemical scouts contribute to the better training of the troops, and for acquiring dexterity and lasting habits in handling the equipment and using protective means. The results reached this year were better than the previous year. This time again last years winner won the team competition: the team of the Iskra Plant, consisting of Totka Stoyanova, Sofiya Gandeva, Anka Georgieva, and Temenuzhka Purvanova. The team of the Plant for Electric Medical Equipment was second, while that of the Signal Plant took the third place.

The requirement that every scout must use the three instruments means that everyone must learn how to handle all instruments assigned to the detachment, thus contributing to reaching of total interchangeability. The competitions made clear that the scouts were properly familiar with and handled well the DP-22V and RR-51-A instruments. However, more work should be done in the use of individual protective means, in dressing and undressing.

The competitions proved that the dosimetric control areas (operating the DP-22V) should take place mandatorily in the shade since in the sun the dial is difficult to read and the cells can not be charged accurately.

This method for competition among chemical scouts and dosimetrists could be successfully used by any project (detachment) in testing the individual training of the troops.

Officer Dimitur Khristev: Lasting Practical Decontamination Skills Are Needed

The decontamination of areas and machinery detachments were told that they were to compete in an area contaminated with mustard gas, opening a passage 25 meters long and 2 meters wide. The detachments were supplied with the necessary quantities of lime and water. The passages were marked.

In order to achieve more objective and accurate ratings the commission established seven evaluation indicators. Penalties for omissions ranged from 5 to 10 minutes. The results of the individual detachments' performances were announced immediately after the implementation of the assignment.

This year's competitions showed that the detachments had a good theoretical knowledge but allowed errors in practical actions. Putting on their chemical protection clothing and gas masks some competitors were slow (Elektronika Plant and Kremikovtsi Metallurgical Combine) for which they were given an eight minute penalty. The detachment of the Elektronika Plant did not follow the proper sequence in degasification work; the team of the G. Dimitrov Railroad Plant spread the degasifying substance unevenly while the detachment of the Kremikovtsi Metallurgical Plant did not observe safety measures in the course of the work. The Intransmash competitors used less gasifying substances than required, for which they were given a 10 minute penalty.

The biggest errors, however, were made by the detachments in removing their anti-chemical protection clothing and gas masks. Here they violated safety measures. The fact indicates that the detachments have still undeveloped lasting practical habits in conducting decontamination operations, for which reason the level of the competition itself was lower than expected.

We are pleased that compared with last year the detachments' training was better. However, far better efforts must be made to eliminate weaknesses entirely.

This year the champion was the detachment of the Semi-Cellulose and Cardboard Combine in Gara Iskur, followed by the detachments of the Instruments-Machine Plant and the Zebra Plant which took second place. The detachment of the Modno Obleklo Production Administration was third.

Officer Yako Krustev: Greater Attention Must Be Paid to the Preliminary Training of Firefighters

The competitions showed that the personnel of the firefighting detachments trained extensively in the course of the school year. Classes were held regularly according to the curriculum and the order of the capital's civil defense chief. The stipulated material was mastered and the formations can carry out any assignment. This was made clear in putting out a fire, handling fire extinguishers, and the training for the competitions.

The detachments and their leaders displayed high discipline during the competition. The methodical stipulations were executed accurately. Neither the hot weather nor the difficult conditions were able to destroy the high spirit of the troops. Here again the troops of the Proletariy Plant, the Kremikovtsi Metallurgical Plant and the Locomotives Engine Depot proved themselves.

The results indicated that the entire personnel devoted a great deal of effort in the course of the training exercises. Most of them were well equipped with personal protective means and material facilities--fire extinguishers, bucket pumps, hose, and others. This contributed to reducing to a minimum the time in the third section of the area where the fire was put out. The crews of the Locomotive Depot Detachment were the fastest in putting out the fire--from 35 to 50 seconds. This success was due not only to the well-charged and properly operating fire extinguishers, but to their systematic previous training.

Characteristically, as in 1976, this year as well it was the same fire-fighting detachments that achieved excellent results. Last year the Kremikovtsi Metallurgical Plant team while the Locomotive Depot was second. This time the same detachments were, respectively, third and first. This is proof of the developed traditions at such projects and the seriousness with which they train.

Along with positive conclusions, in the course of the competition some weaknesses became apparent. Even though instructions for the competitions had been issued on time and that the chiefs of staff of the respective objects had been instructed several days earlier in the area, some troops were unfamiliar with the competition conditions (Elektronika Plant, Voroshilov Plant). This fact shows insufficient work with the personnel and the small amount of training. Some detachments, such as that of the Elektronika Plant, presented themselves with one-sided rubberized protective means rather than two-sided as required.

Good material support is one of the prerequisites for success in exercises and competitions. The team of the Vitosha Plant came with untested and faulty equipment, as a result of which it took them twice as long to put out a fire compared with the leading detachments.

#### Officer Mitko Ananiev: Signal Troops Face Stricter Requirements

All signal detachments which included radio telephone crews participated in the competition for the best teams in handling radio directions with the RSV-1 Radio Telephone. The grading was based on the following indicators: theoretical training, preparation of the radio telephone work, radio exchange, and transmission of combat signals.

If so required, additional questions were asked: Signals for various types of danger and means for transmitting them along communications lines to the staffs and the population; types of radio exchange depending on content; establishment of radio contact in radio telephone exchange; receiving and transmitting radiograms, and others.

After the problems were announced by the commission, each competitor is allowed to consider them for one minute. The time for answering the given question is also one minute, the competitors may reciprocally help one another. The grading was based on the five-point system. The general grade was based on the grades for the three indicators. The competition took place in suitable premises under stationary conditions but in such a way that the crews could not see each other. APO-type antennas were used.

The assembling of the radio telephone with a set in the case began after the order was given and ended with the entry of the apparatus log book. From the time the order to assemble the radio telephone is issued to the order for completing the radio exchange the time is computed for the second and third indicators with no interruption in the work. In the case of identical grades and without errors the faster crews are the better. In the case of errors in establishing contact and engaging in the exchange, the transmission and receival of radiograms and signals, or in filling the documents, the grades are lowered according to the errors.

In obshtinas and projects with a single signals detachment the competition is among the radio telephone operators, based on the same indicators, but without radio exchange (or else, with radio exchange, the time is determined by individual radio telephone operator). The obshtinas and projects participated in the rayon competitions presenting one detachment each, while the rayons of the Kremikovtsi Metallurgical Combine and Bankya City participated in the city competition with the crews which had taken first and second place, providing their own training facilities.

In the final competition the radio telephone crews of the city services and other specialized formations under city administration are allowed to participate.

A mandatory requirement for every radio telephone operator (radio telegraph operator) is the following: no single unnecessary symbol and no single unused second in transmission should be allowed! Guided by this rule and the target of providing excellent training to radio telephone crews in serving the staff managements, every year we are upgrading the requirements facing the competition participants. Last year the championship was won by the representatives of the Dimitrov Rayon in Sofia, followed by Kolarov Rayon and Vasil Levski Rayon. This year the championship went to the crews of Blagoevski Rayon. With the exception of the representatives of the Kirkov Rayon and the Kremikovtsi Metallurgical Combine, all others were awarded the great "Excellent" in theoretical training.

In the final grading we took into consideration errors allowed in drafting radiograms, transmission and reception of material and signals, coding and observing the logging rules by radio telephone operators. The competition confirmed, yet once again, that those who train more extensively and systematically achieve higher results. This gives us reasons to formulate stricter requirements for the competitors next year, and to enrich and expand the basic indicators, paying attention to advanced training.

The Concluding Competitions Are Food for Thought: View on the Competitions Shared by Officer Georgi Ivanov, One of the Organizers of this Noble Competition.

The instructions issued by the civil defense chief of the Bulgarian People's Republic on the use of new methods in training formations and the population aimed at achieving ever greater training effectiveness are being converted into specific positive results.

Most of the staffs, services, and formations in the capital have adopted the competition method as most suitable for reaching natural uncoerced active-ness among the personnel, increasing knowledge and skills, and meeting civil defense norms.

Assessing the positive sides of the competitive method, the Sofia City Civil Defense Staff determined its position in training, implementing measures for its extensive application in each individual practice with the formations' personnel and population study groups. Encouraging successes were achieved in the use of the competitive method by most of the projects in Dimitrov, Kirkov, Lenin, and other Sofia rayons, where the training of the personnel in the course of the year is being organized ever more consistently and successfully on a competitive basis.

The annual competitive reviews in which the personnel are very interested and display the noble ambition to present themselves well are a good incentive for achieving higher training results.

Initially a relatively small number of troops participated in such competition reviews. Subsequently they reached several hundred and, in 1977, several tens of thousands. It has already become a tradition of the school year to end with competitions in the course of which the champions for the year are determined--detachments, teams, crews, troops, and commanders.

Under our circumstances civil defense competitions require considerable organization and management efforts. We laid a good foundation at the very beginning of the school year. In the orders, plans, and schedules issued, in training-method meetings with the managerial and command personnel, through the formulation of specific instructions concerning the forthcoming competitions, and through the organization of socialist competition we are improving ever further the conditions for holding the competitions on a higher level and achieving ever better successes.

The competitions are held throughout the year. However, they become most extensive in the second semester. Using this method, we have already developed a large number of medical units and teams, detachments, and crews which can carry out all types of assignments within the stricken areas displaying high skills and meeting the established norms.

The conclusion of the city competitions held so far is that in the future we must expand ever more extensively the competitive principle in the training process with the formations' personnel. The competition must become an inseparable part of most of the training with formations and population study groups. It would be difficult to find a method which, under civil defense conditions, would better mobilize so naturally the efforts of the personnel compared with competition, providing, however, that this method is extensively used throughout the school year.

At the same time the necessary attention must be paid to incentives. We make extensive use of moral incentives in our practice. At the same time we present material rewards to the best teams, commanders, and troops.

Along with positive features of the use of this method some weaknesses are allowed to occur. The uniform method has not been established yet for organizing and holding the competitions. Possibilities for including other norms, thus insuring the participation of all types of formations, have not been thought out. We must insure that formations in obshtinas, services, and others, not sufficiently involved in training based on competition, become extensively involved.

Long years of practice have proved that urban competitions with many types of subunits present a number of difficulties related to accurate grading and rating. In our view, in order to insure the better organization and precision in norms and ratings, it would be better in the future for the final city competitions involving the various types of crews, teams, and detachments to be held in different days, by skills.

In the new school year our efforts will be focused on creating conditions for the programmed training to be conducted under the guidance of the staffs of the projects, obshtinas, and services essentially on the basis of the competitive method. Thus, the competitive method applied in the civil defense training process could bring new successes in every project, obshtina, and service and, thus, in the entire civil defense system of the capital.

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ELEMENTARY SCHOOL INTRODUCES CIVIL DEFENSE COURSE

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 12, 1977 pp 21-22

[Article by Simeon Ignatov: "Civil Defense in the Fifth Grade"]

[Text] By instruction of the Ministry of Public Education, mandatory civil defense training will be introduced with the 1977-78 school year for fifth grade students in the Unified Secondary Polytechnical School. The curriculum will include 10 school hours: 5 for the study of defense against mass destruction weapons, and 5 medical-sanitary training. The purpose is to train students to recognize civil defense signals, behavior and action rules when such alarms are sounded, ways and means for individual protection from mass destruction weapons, and elementary activities related to self and mutual aid.

Classes will be extra-curricular, taught by teachers of basic military training, physics, chemistry, and biology, as stipulated by school managements and approved by the public education directories and okrug civil defense staffs. The topics dealing with medical-sanitary training will be taught by medical workers or by well-trained teachers. Civil defense classes will be included in the teachers' curricula or paid separately as lecturing fees. The public education directorates, together with the okrug civil defense staffs, will hold training-method meetings with such teachers to study the topics, organization, and methods of work. The story and practical training, involving the extensive use of cartoons, slides, training posters, and other visual materials, will be the basic methods used in fifth grade civil defense training.

The curriculum must be presented to the students in an accessible language. Extensive use must be made of familiar examples and comparisons and complex terms and definitions are to be avoided.

It would be expedient for the practical training in the development of skills and habits for the fast and proper use of individual means of protection and for acting according to the civil defense signals and providing self-aid and mutual aid to have the following sequence: Demonstration of the

action with a brief explanation by the teacher; study of the displayed action, initially by parts, slowly, and then in its entirety; checking performance accuracy; and training the students in area of the action.

The studied actions and methods must be demonstrated by the teacher correctly and dexterously. For this reason, preparing for a class, the teacher himself must work out the actions. If for any reason he is unable to demonstrate properly such actions, he must train in advance his own assistants among the students.

The topic "Collective Means of Protection" could be covered and mastered most completely by being delivered in a protective installation: In city shelters and in anti-radiation shelters in the villages. The assistance of the local civil defense staffs should be requested for the purpose.

In the course of the lectures the teachers must make skillful use of visual civil defense means. Cartoons and slides play an important role among them. In the training of fifth graders the following slides could be profitably used: "Individual Means of Protection," "Collective Means of Protection," "Striking Factors in a Nuclear Explosion and Protection from Them," and "Population Actions Following Civil Defense Signals." In the course of his description, the teacher should show individual slides only. Occasionally, at the end of the lesson, he may show the entire set of slides on the respective topic.

This procedure for teaching civil defense classes, used in Soviet schools, has yielded good results but should not be considered the only one. Depending on the level of the students' knowledge and the condition of the training-material facilities, the teacher must select methods which would insure the fullest possible mastery of the curriculum.

In order to increase the knowledge of the topic it would be useful to organize viewings of training motion pictures on civil defense topics. The civil defense staffs have such motion pictures which may be requested by the schools.

The practical skills and habits acquired by the students in the course of the lessons must be consolidated through training, competitions, military sports games, and other measures implemented outside of the classroom or the school.

The civil defense topics covered offer the teachers good opportunities to promote the military-patriotic education of fifth graders. In this connection they must stress the tremendous concern displayed by the BCP for upgrading the defense capability of the country, and emphasize the patriotic tasks of the youth in mastering civil defense training.

Covering the curriculum, particular attention should be paid to the moral-psychological training of the students. The basic purpose of such training is to develop in every student confidence that safe means exist for protection against modern mass destruction weapons, which must be thoroughly studied

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and skillfully used. Incentives are of great educational importance: Awarding the students badges "Ready for Civil Defense," and "Excellent Civil Defense Student."

The following publications may be used in civil defense fifth grade training: The training-method civil defense aid for the primary schools of 1976; the training-method civil defense aid for secondary aids of 1976; the pamphlets "Student, Be Prepared for Civil Defense" for 1975 and 1977; "Everyone Should Know This," of 1972 and 1976; and "Measures for Civil Defense in the Pioneer Camp" of 1975.

The introduction of civil defense training for fifth grade students is yet another step toward the fuller and more qualitative implementation of state documents and instructions regarding universal and mandatory civil defense preparedness of the population in the Bulgarian People's Republic.

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CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISE IN FARMING AREA DESCRIBED

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 12, 1977 pp 25-27

[Article by Dr. Nencho Nenchev, Gabrovo: "Protection of Animals and Plants in a Comprehensive Exercise"]

[Text] The Gabrovo Okrug Civil Defense Staff organized a demonstration comprehensive exercise in a Gabrovo enterprise and in the Gorna Rositsa Obshtina. Here the activities of the command and civil defense staffs of a project, obshtina, and cooperative farm were demonstrated in the course of protective measures and in organizing and conducting rescue and emergency breakdown repair operations in a stricken area. The purpose of the exercise was to coordinate rescue operations within a single tactical environment and on the basis of close interaction.

In Gorna Rositsa village farming is the main occupation of the population. That is why in the course of the exercise the question of protecting animals and plants from mass destruction weapons and insuring necessary food supplies for the local population and the country were emphasized.

The exercise was based on the fact that in consolidated livestock farms, saturated with modern equipment, a single animal husbandrymen is in charge of hundreds of animals and that, should this become necessary, they would be unable to protect them from mass destruction weapons. For this reason a great percentage of the measures for the protection of the animals must take place with the help of the population not included in the formations.

Extensive preparatory work preceded the exercise. Permanent guard duty was introduced and uninterrupted communications were maintained with the agro-industrial complex, the okrug service, the obshtina staff, and the farm branches. Certain supplements and amendments were introduced in the civil defense plan. The question of supplying the formations with personnel, equipment, and property was discussed.

The project of specifying and supplying materials for sealing human shelters, the command center, animal husbandry farms, and warehouses, and protecting the privately owned animals was undertaken immediately. Particular attention

was paid to problems of informing the formation personnel. It was decided to organize immediately the repair of agricultural machinery, tools, and motor vehicles to be used for civil defense requirements.

The animal husbandrymen formulated a plan for the proper protection of the fodder and the preservation of water sources to be used for drinking, degasification, and decontamination, and for the needs of the servicing personnel. Zootechnicians made estimates of reduced rations for the animals, for supplying air to the barns after sealing them, for the required preserves of water and feed, and others.

Increased veterinary observation of livestock farms, strict protection of farmsteads, and phytopathological observation of plants were organized. Requests were formulated for the necessary quantities of immunoprophylactic means to fight acute communicable diseases in the livestock, the required disinfection facilities, medicines, and dressing materials, fertilizers, plant protection preparations, fuels, lubricants, and emergency power supplies. Calculations were made for the rapid dispersal and sheltering of equipment and tools. All the mills of the cooperative farm were made ready and additional mechanizers were looked for among women and the retired. Such personnel will be sought among the evacuated population as well.

By order of the command some of the formations engaged in practical training to master practical problems of sealing and helping stricken animals.

All this took place under conditions of uninterrupted production activities.

Within a short period of time not only the command but the entire farm personnel were exposed to a great test and stress. Specialists checked the sealing level of farms, shelters, fodder, and water sources. Empty silage trenches were prepared as simple shelters. The sealed barns were supplied with water and feed for seven to 10 days, with firefighting means, materials for additional sealing, and others.

At the same time, an area for the veterinary processing of the stricken animals, a slaughtering area, and a property degasification and decontamination center were prepared. Individual protective means were made for valuable breeding stock, to be used also when such animals are taken to the veterinary areas for processing.

Repairs of agricultural equipment and the procurement of the necessary materials were continued. Agricultural tasks and veterinary preventive measures were accelerated.

Information was received from some branches concerning "suddenly ill animals," or the appearances of "pests" in farm crops. Immediate orders were issued by the command staff. At the same time the aid of the okrug veterinary detachment and the specialized plant protection crew was requested.

The "air danger" alarm was sounded before all the measures for the protection of the people, animals, and produce were completed. This demanded of the formations to act under circumstances of partially completed civil defense measures.

The enemy "attack" created complex circumstances which effected a large percentage of agricultural projects. In order to eliminate the consequences, the cooperative farm civil defense command assessed the circumstances, made a decision, and undertook implementation of rescue and emergency breakdown repair work. The stricken animals were given veterinary assistance. Machines and agricultural facilities were decontaminated.

As a result of the rescue and emergency breakdown repair operations the consequences of mass destruction weapons were eliminated, after which the formations undertook to restore their combat readiness.

The comprehensive animal and plant protection exercise in Gorna Rositsa Village, Gabrovo Okrug, made possible to control the meeting of norms for the practical training of personnel under conditions of uninterrupted production activities, test the realistic nature of the civil defense plan of the cooperative farm, and the level of readiness in carrying out assignments under complex circumstances.

As a result of the advance training and developed socialist competition, the exercise was held with good discipline and high level of activeness. This was the rating given by engineer Trifon Pangelov, civil defense chief and chairman of the Gabrovo Okrug People's Council, who issued an order presenting awards to the best cooperative farm formations.

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PROTECTION FROM IONIZING RADIATION DISCUSSED

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 12, 1977 pp 27-29

[Article by Colonel Iliya Belokonski, Doctor of Medical Sciences: "Modern Means for Protection from Ionizing Radiation"]

[Text] It is universally accepted that nuclear strikes will predominate in the use of mass destruction means against the population. The percentage of purely radiation damage will be greatly increased in the use of low calibre nuclear charges. A large percentage of the combined damage will take place against a background of radiation harm.

Not only the shock wave but the penetrating radiation and radioactive contamination constitute a great danger to the human body, since they cause radiation sickness.

One of the basic characteristics of penetrating radiation (gamma rays and neutrons), as well as of the alpha and beta particles radiated by various radioactive substances, is their ability to ionize the radiated environment, as a result of which all such radiation is given the combined name of ionizing radiation. Through such a characteristic, ionizing radiation has a harmful effect on the organism and the development of radiation sickness which could be acute and chronic.

The acute radiation disease is a severe disease of the organism characterized by its periodical nature of development, multiple symptoms in its clinical manifestations, and frequent complications. The higher the radiation dose, the more severe the disease becomes, develops more rapidly, and has a terminal outcome. However, the patients could have radiation sickness of different severity even though exposed to the same radiation dose. This depends on the individual characteristics and the condition of the people's organism before and during the radiation. The clinic picture of acute radiation disease has five periods: a. Primary acute reaction or early radiation reactions; b. Latent period or period of seeming well-being; c. Period of expressed clinical symptoms or flare up of the disease; d. Recovery period; e. Period of late complications and consequences of acute damages. The breakdown and symptoms of the disease are manifested most clearly in a case of radiation disease of medium severity.

Mass radiation damages on people were observed in Japan as a result of the atom bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki and, in some cases, after accidents other incidents in nuclear reactors and other thermonuclear systems.

The struggle against the harmful effect of ionizing radiation on the body is conducted mainly in three reciprocally complementary directions: First, through the struggle for physical protection in the course of which the properties of a number of material objects are used to block to a greater or lesser extent the penetrating radiation and weaken its time effect or else to create a mechanical obstacle to the penetration of radioactive substances in the body. The physical defense is part of the anti-atomic defense; the second is biological protection; the third is the chemical prevention of radiation sickness through chemical substances or biological products which, introduced in the body prior to radiation, reduce the damaging effect of ionizing radiation. The effective treatment of radiation disease in all its forms and varieties drastically lowers mortality and disability rates. In this respect the treatment of early radiation reactions is particularly important in the initial period.

We shall consider briefly only the problem of the pharmacological-chemical protection from ionizing radiation.

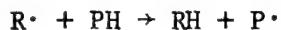
In the course of the radiation important radio-chemical reactions take place in biological objects, developing further on an autocatalytic basis, resulting one or another level of radiation damage. For the time being primarily the indirect effect of ionizing radiation is universally acknowledged, achieved through the ionizing of water in biological objects and the formation, in the presence of oxygen, of active radicals and teroxides. These active compounds, even though having a very short life, harm the protein molecules by deactivating their most active structures. They thus disturb the metabolic reactions in the body.

In recent years major successes have been achieved in reducing the harmful effect of ionizing radiation on living organisms by lowering the intensiveness of the primary radio-chemical reactions with the help of various chemical compounds and the ion-products. Such substances, located in the body during the radiation, either hinder the formation of radicals or decontaminate the active groups and peroxides already developed in the organism, thus protecting from destruction ferments and other systems important to life.

A large number of chemical compounds have been tested on experimental animals and people, compounds which offer a greater or lesser protection from ionizing radiation. Such substances or radio-protectors are applied subcutaneously, intravenously, or orally.

The best protective means for the time being are some compounds containing the phial ( $\text{SH}$ ) and amino ( $\text{NH}_2$ ) group. It is presumed that such substances carry out their protective action as follows: The active radio-chemical products formed in a water environment, in the radiation of a biological object, interact with living macromolecules ( $\text{RH}$ ) thus producing the organic radical  $\text{R}$  and water. In the presence of oxygen this radical could turn

into the unstable peroxide radical  $\text{ROO}^{\cdot}$ . If at the time of radiation the protective substance PH is found in the organism, it ties with the  $\text{R}^{\cdot}$  or with  $(\text{ROO}^{\cdot})$ , releasing its hydrogen and thus restoring the initial form of the live macromolecule:



The best protective compounds among the phials or amino phials are cysteamine, cystamine, and aminoethylisothioronium (AET). Such substances, introduced in the organism of animals prior to radiation with an absolutely lethal dose, protect, according to some Western authors, 60 to 90 percent of the experimental animals compared with 100 percent mortality of the control (unprotected) animals.

Let us note that according to reports by Soviet authors and our data on prevention of acute radiation disease, the protective effect of such substances is far lesser.

In our country work on the problem of chemical protection from ionizing radiation has been conducted since 1956-1958. We should point out that our time lag is small, bearing in mind that the initial significant results in the field of radio-protection were obtained in 1949-1952. Prior to that time the opinion predominated that the harmful effect of ionizing radiation on the body could not be reduced at all biologically. In recent years, however, some amidine compounds with radiation protection characteristics were synthesized. These combinations were tried mainly on low biological objects and small laboratory animals. Because of their strong toxic effect the amidines were not tested on large animals and humans.

A considerable number of radio-protectors have been synthesized and tried, mainly in the amino phial series. They were extensively tested with animals. It was established that in accordance with data provided by other authors as well, the best radio-protective effect is that of cystamine and AET, discovered by Belgian and American scientists. Extensive tests were conducted with animals with such radio-protectors to determine their pharmacological characteristics and mechanism of action. It was established that such preparations prevent death from radiation in 50 to 70 percent of the experimental animals, reduce radiation functional and morphological damages to individual organs and tissues, and accelerate the recovery processes of the radiated animals. Substantial differences were not determined in the effects of the two preparations.

The only possibility for testing the protective effect of radio-protectors with humans is the treatment with such preparations of patients suffering malignant tumors who are subjected to ionizing radiation treatments. Depending on the localization and type of tumor, such patients are radiated locally daily or every second day and absorb considerable cumulative doses of X or gamma rays. As a result of the gradual accumulation of the radiation effect some patients develop the strong radiation syndrome characterized by a

worsening of the general condition, loss of appetite, depression, gastro-intestinal disturbances such as gagging and vomiting, strong leucopaenia, reaching up to 3,000 or less leucocytes per cubic millimeter, and others. the appearance of such symptoms and, particularly, the sharp decline in the number of white blood cells call for stopping any further radiation treatment.

The best two preparations--cystomine and AET--were used precisely on such patients, divided into two groups of 50 people each, undergoing radiation treatment. The preparations, absorbed in tablets, were given to the patients in doses of 0.4-0.6 grams 30 to 50 minutes preceding each radiation treatment. At the same time, a third group of 50 patients was set up not receiving radio-protective means prior to radiation.

Only four of all patients treated with AET before radiation developed radiation reactions which called for stopping radiation treatment. All others withstood radiation therapy well, retained their appetites, and preserved a general good condition. Of the 50 patients treated prior to radiation with cystomine seven experienced acute radiation reaction. In the control group radiation reaction developed in 50 percent of the patients. Unlike those who were treated with radio-protective means such patients have greater difficulty in withstanding X-ray therapy. They develop more rapidly a severe general condition, loss of appetite, gagging and vomiting, and a considerable loss in weight.

The experimental and clinical data obtained with the two radio-protectors resulted in their being allowed for clinical use.

The AET compound, as an individual protective means, will be used by civil defense formations and the population whenever radiation effect is expected. Most frequently the preparation will be applied in conducting rescue operations in a center of a nuclear strike, in evacuation, or in the elimination of radiation or work in an area with an increased radiation level, with a view to reducing the harming influence of external radiation on the body. Bearing in mind the protective effectiveness of the preparation on animals and the expected such effectiveness in humans, it could be accepted (even though no direct proof exists of this) that should the radio-protective means be used 30 to 60 minutes in advance, the time of stay in an area with an increased level of radiation could be doubled.

This will considerably contribute to rescue and emergency breakdown repair operations and will reduce the harm which ionizing radiation may cause to the population. The computations should be based on the fact that the preparation has a radio-protective effect for four to six hours, and that the maximum effect is reached one to two hours after its absorption. The same dose of the radio-protective preparation may be taken after the six hour period. In all cases the radio-protector should be taken on a full stomach.

The main shortcoming of cystomine and AET, applied in practice, is their low therapeutic scope, i.e., the small difference between their effective and toxic doses. In the case of higher doses occasionally the stomach is irritated. This causes gagging and vomiting. For this reason, of late studies have been made aimed at reducing the toxic effect of radio-protectors and to improve their acceptance.

Another shortcoming is the lesser effectiveness of the preparations in the case of neutron radiation, as a result of which their utilization will be limited mainly to external gamma radiation acquired in the implementation of civil defense measures.

With a view to surmounting the shortcomings of the present classical radio-protectors, currently a number of countries are engaged in studies aimed at developing new, less toxic, and more effective radio-protective means against neutron radiation and for internal use.

Encouraging results have been obtained with new amino phial derivatives, derivatives of aminoethylphialsulfuric acid (Bunte's salts), derivatives of aminoethylphialphosphoric acid, and of mercaptoprocionilglycine, some xantogenetes, and others. Such radio-protectors, however, are still in the experimental testing stage.

For the time being, no general purpose radio-protectors have been developed. The ones currently used have in fact serious shortcomings. Experimental and clinical work, however, lead us to believe that in the case of the utilization of nuclear weapons they would considerably reduce radiation damage of civil defense formations and of the population.

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BULGARIA

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Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 12, 1977 pp 38-39

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GOVERNMENT APPROVED INSTRUCTION FOR CONDUCT DURING DISASTERS

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 11, 1977 pp 33-35, 40-41

[Bulgarian Council of Ministers instruction approved in August 1977]

[Text] The "Regulation on the Organization and Management of Rescue and Emergency Breakdown Repair Work in the Case of Natural Disasters and Major Production Accidents," adopted with decree No 42 of the Councils of Ministers, dated 20 June 1977, was published in Issue No 9 for 1977 of GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA. Following is a new document approved by the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic--"Instruction on the Behavior of the Population in Natural Disasters and Major Production Accidents." These two documents are yet another manifestation of the concern of the people's government for the people and of the growing role and place assigned civil defense assigned not only in emergency situations in times of war but in peace-time as well. In the sanctuary of the scientific and technical revolution the peace-time aspects of the activities of staffs and formations are becoming ever stronger, thus facing them with new tasks.

Section I

General Stipulations

Article 1. The present instruction formulates the most general recommendations on the behavior of the citizens in the case of natural calamities and major production breakdowns with a view to the prevention of accidents.

Article 2. In any natural calamity the citizens must, above all, remain calm and self-possessed. They must not allow panic and must act in an organized and confident manner whatever the critical situation might be; they must be familiar with the civil defense signals notifying them of various dangers, observe the established behavioral rules, participate in rescue operations, and obey the instructions of the organs of the people's councils, the people's militia, and the civil defense.

## Section II

### Citizens' Behavior in Earthquakes

Article 3. (1) The moment the first signs of an earthquake are felt, the citizens must not leave their housing, office, enterprise, or public establishment but place themselves in the safest place, standing by one of the internal walls or corridors, away from windows and outside walls.

(2) After the first shock heating and warming equipment, lights, radio and television receivers, and gas and other household appliances must be turned off immediately. Objects of prime necessity must be collected along with personal documents, and premises must be abandoned immediately.

(3) Leaving the buildings, the citizens must lock their premises, warn their neighbors of the danger, and go down the staircases without using elevators, and stand at a distance from the building equalling at least its height.

(4) Standing under electric, streetcar and trolley bus wires must be avoided and traffic must follow the middle of the street.

(5) Should the calamity occur when the citizens are in their work places or in cultural or entertainment establishments, they must retain their calm and, without panicking, line up along the internal halls or internal walls, obeying the instructions of the respective administrative organs. Leaving premises priority must be given to women and children;

(6) Physicians, engineers, workers, materially responsible individuals, and other specialists in a given shift must leave their work places only if so instructed by the respective officials in charge.

Article 4. (1) During the earthquake private automobiles must not be left on roadways. Automobile traffic in the settlement should be avoided in order not to block official vehicles of the fire fighters, the people's militia, first aid vehicles, and others.

(2) During an earthquake if the citizens are traveling in a motor vehicle they must stop at a safe place until the calamity has stopped.

Article 5. After the earthquake it is recommended that the citizens observe the following instructions:

1. The return to work places and residential premises should take place only after the announcement of the competent organs to the effect that the danger is passed, broadcast on the national radio station or the local relay network;

2. In order to avoid the danger of epidemics in the case of destructions or damages of water and sewer mains, water for drinking purposes must be consumed only by permission of the competent organs.

3. Buildings are to be entered with extreme caution due to the danger of further collapse. People must not enter gas supply buildings and premises with torches, lanterns, or lit cigarettes;

4. Standing near destroyed buildings and equipment should be avoided in order not to hinder first aid and rescue operations.

Article 6. After the calamity has passed it is recommended that citizens located in the affected areas report their safety to their relatives.

### Section III

#### Citizens' Behavior in Cases of Floods

Article 7. In the case of flood danger radio receivers and radio loudspeakers must be kept turned on in order to follow and execute the orders of the respective organs. It is recommended to be aware of the type of rivers, dams, water bodies, and others which could cause the flood, the areas which could be flooded, and the shortest and safest routes of evacuation. The personal luggage consisting of the most necessary objects, food, and documents, needed in an eventual evacuation must be readied immediately.

Article 8. (1) Should the "flood" alarm be sounded, the citizens must:

1. Be evacuated in accordance with already established routes to specific safe areas, taking cattle and poultry outside possible flooding zones; the able-bodied population must participate in the removal of material and cultural values;

2. Should it become impossible to evacuate the buildings, doors of premises in which livestock and poultry are locked must be opened. The animals must be untied and led to the highest stories or building roofs;

3. If working in the field or forest farms near the beds of rivers, ravines, and others, the people must immediately remove themselves and go to higher areas;

4. In the case of heavy downpours bridges, culverts, or other road installations should in no case be used as shelters;

5. Should the citizens be traveling in a motor vehicle, in the case of short downpours, they should stop on the right side of the road and wait for the end of the downpour;

6. Travelers finding themselves in unfamiliar areas and in the flood zone should go to the nearest elevation.

(2) Evacuated citizens exposed to no danger whatever should observe the order stipulated by the competent authorities and assist most actively civil defense formations in rescue and emergency breakdown repair operations, the digging of spillways, and strengthening existing dikes.

## Section IV

### Citizens' Behavior in the Case of Icing, Blizzards, and Heavy Snowfalls

Article 9. In the case of icing the following is recommended to the citizens:

1. To follow weather bulletins broadcast on the radio and television and avoid unnecessary walking, driving, or riding animals in iced areas;
2. Should they have to walk from one place to another, they should wear suitable stable shoes;
3. They should avoid to travel singly;
4. They should help people who have had sprains or broken a bone, and see to it that they are transported, using sleds or other available means;

Article 10. (1) In the case of blizzards and heavy snowfalls it is recommended that the citizens observe the following rules:

1. Listen to weather bulletins transmitted by the radio and television and do not travel unnecessarily;
2. Should travel be necessary under such conditions, they must ride away from buildings, and electric wires, poles, trees, and others, and avoid traveling alone;
3. Moving in the open, they must wear warm clothes, shoes, and gloves. If tired, they must not stop and sit down to rest but progress as fast as possible to the closest settlement;
4. Lengthy walks must be paced moderately, following familiar routes, with frequent lead changes. Should they lose their way, they should seek an area protected from the wind and the snowfall and leave a sign of recognition;
5. They must take the necessary measures to prevent the freezing of extremities and being buried in the snow.

(2) Motor vehicle drivers must avoid traveling. If they must travel they must not be alone in the vehicle. Should further driving be impossible:

1. The motor vehicle must stop at the closest settlement or roadan's hut or, should this prove to be impossible, out of the roadway, clearing the snow off the vehicle;
2. The engine of a stopped motor vehicle should not be used for warming purposes. If necessary, the heating system should be allowed to operate briefly, allowing the access of fresh air inside;

3. Should a settlement, hut, shelter, and so on, be located nearby, the passengers should be taken there and sheltered until the blizzard has stopped and the road cleared;

4. Able-bodied passengers should provide the necessary assistance to officials in the evacuation of casualties and towing automobiles stuck in snow-drifts.

Article 11. Should there be a danger of avalanches it is recommended for the citizens to observe the following rules:

1. To avoid avalanche-prone areas in the mountains or, in the case of a possible danger, signal those threatened to move rapidly aside;
2. Should avalanche areas develop or should people be buried under avalanches, the citizens must note the precise location of the accident, and inform immediately the rescue service and, if possible, undertake rescue operations;
3. Vehicle drivers must take the vehicles to a safe place as rapidly as possible; should this prove to be impossible they must abandon them and take the passengers outside the avalanche area.

## Section V

### Citizens' Behavior in Case of Fire

Article 12. Should a fire break out in a settlement it is recommended to the citizens to observe the following instructions:

1. Leave the threatened buildings calmly, using staircases, emergency exits, balconies, terraces, and others. Elevators must not be used for evacuation;
2. They must immediately inform the firefighting services or other competent organs, taking immediate measures for putting out the fire and evacuating endangered people and animals;
3. Should the passageway be blocked by fire or be extremely hot, those threatened must be evacuated after having abundantly wetted their clothing and covered the exposed parts of their bodies with wet kerchiefs;
4. A wet kerchief must be placed on the nose and mouth when crossing a smoke-filled area;
5. Burning clothes must be taken off and thrown away; should this prove to be impossible the fire must be put out by putting on another piece of clothing, wrapping oneself in a blanket, and so on.

## Section VI

### Citizens' Behavior in Major Industrial Accidents

Article 13. Should the alarm be sounded for an industrial accident in the chemical or metallurgical industry, it is recommended for the citizens to observe the following rules:

1. Reach sealed shelters, if such are available and remain there until the "all-clear from chemical contamination" signal has been sounded;
2. If possible, obtain gas masks from the civil defense store; should gas masks be unavailable, they must cover their nose and mouth with folded and watersoaked handkerchiefs;
3. In the absence of shelters, or should the shelters be located at a distance, the citizens should take the shortest route to safety areas outside areas which are contaminated or threatened with contamination, as indicated by the civil defense organs;
4. Should it be impossible to leave the contaminated area, they must occupy the highest floors of tall buildings or local elevations;
5. If sheltering themselves in buildings, they must close tightly doors, windows, and other openings of premises, and cover them with wet blankets and curtains. They must wear their gas masks or a wet handkerchief on their mouths until the toxic cloud has passed;
6. Citizens traveling in vehicles and finding themselves in a contaminated area must close tightly the windows and doors of the vehicle and leave the contaminated area taking the shortest way;
7. Measures must be taken to remove animals from the contaminated area;
8. After leaving the contaminated area they must take off and air their clothing, wash their mouths and eyes (in the case of chlorine contamination with a two percent yeast water solution or, in ammonia contamination, with water), wash themselves repeatedly with soap and water, and put on fresh clothing;
9. They must help casualties by removing them to a fresh air area and letting them rest. They must seek skilled medical assistance.

Article 14. Following the all-clear from chemical contamination signal, the citizens must observe the following rules:

1. Leave their shelters and return to their homes and work places, immediately air housing and work premises;

2. Treat contaminated food products by excessively washing them with water and removing the surface layer; fruits and vegetables in farmyards and gardens may be consumed by permission of the competent organs;

3. Animals should not be fed contaminated fodder. Grazing in contaminated areas must not be allowed before permission has been given by the competent organs.

Article 15. If the "radioactive contamination" alarm is sounded the citizens must observe the following rules:

1. Hide in the closest shelters or basements of residential, public, or industrial buildings of, if such are unavailable, the internal housing or working premises, or else leave in an organized manner in the direction opposite to the wind;

2. If sheltered in unsealed premises, they must close tightly doors, windows, and other openings, and cover them with wet blankets;

3. Before leaving their housing or working premises, they must turn off all heating equipment, cover food products, water containers, and wells with polyethylene fabrics, tarpaulins, or other similar materials, and carry with them individual protective means, and food and water for at least one day;

4. Those outside settlements must seek shelter in deep ravines, underpasses, bridges, and other installations, placing a handkerchief, gauze, or a piece of cloth, repeatedly followed and, if possible, soaked in water, on their nose and mouth;

5. They must put in the barns (poultry cages) or other premises their livestock and poultry, close doors, windows, and other openings, until the radioactive cloud has passed. Should the livestock be in the open, measures must be taken to hide them in ravines, passageways, under bridges, and other suitable installations;

6. Those sheltered in unsealed premises must keep their gas masks, respirators, anti-dusk masks, gauze bandages, handkerchiefs, and others on until the radioactive substances have precipitated;

7. Should it become necessary to leave the shelter, they must mandatorily leave their individual means for the protection of their respiratory organs;

8. They must listen to the instructions of the local civil defense staff broadcast on the radio relay network and follow the announced rules of behavior;

9. By instruction of the civil defense organs they must take their anti-radiation pills distributed in advance.

Article 16. After the All-Clear from Radioactive Contamination signal has been sounded, or following the instructions of the local civil defense staffs, the citizens must:

1. Leave their shelters and return to their homes and work places, and decontaminate through washing, cleaning with vacuum cleaners, wiping with moist rags, and so on, their housing and working premises before their utilization. Such activities are done while wearing a gas mask, a respirator, an anti-dust mask, gloves, and an apron. They must avoid raising dust; the polluted water, kerchiefs, and rags must be thrown in pits and covered with dirt;
2. The open parts of the body must be washed in water and the dust must be shaken off the clothing standing in the direction of the wind, after which they must be abundantly washed in water and detergents; fresh clothing and shoes must be worn. The contaminated clothing must be decontaminated through repeated washing and rinsing in water;
3. If necessary, food products (fodder) whose surfaces have been contaminated must be decontaminated by abundantly washing them with water or removing the surface layer;
4. Fruits and vegetables from farmyards and gardens may be used by permission of the competent organs;
5. Animals must not be fed contaminated fodder. Grazing must be allowed only in non-contaminated areas and water must be supplied from non-contaminated water sources;
6. The milk of animals which have grazed in contaminated areas must not be used for 10 to 20 days;
7. Animals must be subjected to full veterinary treatment while wearing individual protective means;

Article 17. The stipulations of this instruction and the appended civil defense signals must be explained to the citizens in a suitable manner, including the use of mass information media.

Table of Civil Defense Signals, Procedure, and Means for Their Transmission and Population Behavior

Means of Signal Transmission					
No.	Type of Signal	Signaling Means	Population Centers	Population Behavior	
1	"Air Alarm"	Uninterrupted blowing of sirens and industrial and transportation whistles for 3 minutes	"Citizens this is the civil defense staff. Air alarm." The text shall be broadcast repeatedly with 3-5 second intervals, accompanied by a siren signal and instructions on the behavior of the population.	Turn off electric equipment, and carry individual protective means and personal luggage (most necessary personal objects, documents, and valuables, food and water), lock the house, inform the neighbors, and seek the closest shelter	
2	"Air Alarm Clear"	Uninterrupted blowing of sirens and industrial and transportation whistles for 3 minutes	"Citizens this is the civil defense staff, air alarm all clear"	Return to homes (work places) on the instruction of the shelter commander	
3	"Radioactive (chemical, bacteriological) contamination"	Frequent blows against objects, bells, rails, pipes.	"Citizens, this is the civil defense staff. Radioactive (chemical) contamination followed by instructions to the population.	Individual chemical and radiation protection means must be put on immediately and the citizens should go to the stipulated shelters (covers) Farm animals must be sheltered. Radioprotective pills must be taken (if indicated by civil defense organs)	

No.	Type of Signal	Means of Signal Transmission			
		Electric Sirens, Industrial and Steam Whistles and Other Signaling Means	Radio Relay Centers	Population	Behavior
4	"Flood"	Not given	"Citizens this is the civil defense staff. Flood coming from the . . . 'dam'" The text on the rules to be followed by the citizens follows.	The population is evacuated along marked routes to safety areas. Farm animals are taken out.	

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

USSR PAPER COMMENTS ON CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST DEVELOPMENT

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Feb 78 p 3 LD

[Article by Czechoslovak publicist Stanislav Borosky: "...And the Path to Socialism Opened Up"]

[Excerpts] In the days of February 30 years ago the Czechoslovak people entered the epoch of building socialism. They chose this path voluntarily and remain true to it.

The peaceful transition to the socialist revolution did not, however, signify a relaxation of the class struggle. After its defeat in February 1948 the bourgeoisie began making extensive use of sabotage, subversion and white terror with the manifest support of imperialist centers. Workers of national committees, activists of unified agricultural cooperatives and party workers were killed by bullets fired by conspirators and agents sent in from the west. The American Radio Free Europe was not only the tool of ideological subversion but above all the leading center of terrorist activity in Czechoslovakia.

But the bourgeoisie lost this battle too. The Czechoslovak people successfully completed the building of a socialist society, for they were headed by the communist party.

In the history of any country 30 years is not long. But if at the end of that time we can state that socialism in Czechoslovakia has become a real fact and that we have built a developed socialist society, this is testimony to the triumph of the Leninist policy of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and it is a historic victory for the people of our republic.

At the same time it is proof of the tremendous, insurmountable force of proletarian internationalism. Our republic's entire history is linked with the Soviet Union. Independent Czechoslovakia emerged under the influence of Great October. The example of the Soviet people was a beacon of hope for communists and all progressive people in the difficult years of the bourgeois republic: The victorious progress of the Soviet Army in the struggle against the Hitlerite aggressors brought liberation to the

peoples of our country. In the years of building socialism the Soviet Union rendered us all-round assistance in all spheres of life. The experience of the Soviet Union was and still is our guideline in resolving the most important political, economic and cultural questions. With the example of the Soviet Union's all-round assistance to our country proletarian internationalism demonstrated its firmness.

Some 10 years ago we were witnesses to the fact that the imperialist bourgeoisie has not abandoned its hopes of a counter-revolutionary coup in our country. Its new attempt proved futile. But anti-Czechoslovak campaigns are not dying down in the West even now.

At the same time the firmness of an indisputable fact is confirmed: In Socialist Czechoslovakia, which stands shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, development cannot be turned back, toward capitalism. The words spoken by Klement Gottwald in the days of February 30 years ago remain in force for our country: "Forward, forward, not one step back!"

CSO: 1800

EAST GERMANY

WEST GERMAN COMMENTARY ON REDUCED RESTRICTIONS IN GDR

Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German No 8, 17 Feb 78 p 4

Article datelined Berlin, February, by Joachim Nawrocki: "Honecker Is Becoming More Generous -- Easing of Travel Restrictions for Artists, Price Reductions and Loans for 'Golf' Purchases." The 'Golf' car is sold in US under the name of VW Rabbit/

Text/ Unmoved by reports in West German magazines, that the Soviets should already have threatened a military intervention in the GDR out of sheer displeasure with Erich Honecker's style of leadership, the SED leadership continues its policy of carefully measured easing of restrictions. Price reductions and purchase loans for "Golf" automobiles and a generous easing of travel restrictions confirm this course of action.

The Golfs from the Volkswagen factory, which in addition to many other items offered by the Intershop and Exquisit shops are meant to blur a little the crass difference between everyday GDR and the Western program on television every night, are now within almost everyone's means. Fourteen days ago the joke was still circulating in East Berlin, that in addition to the 10,000 Golfs on order the GDR placed an order for one more, so that not only the upper 10,000 can buy one, but in order that something might be left for the rest of the population as well. But not even the upper 10,000 wanted to shell out 31,000 marks for this subcompact. The price has now been lowered to 19,000 marks. In addition, the working people can apply at their enterprises for a corresponding long-term loan at a ridiculous interest rate, if they want to buy a Western automobile. And people are already forming long lines outside the sales offices.

At least as daring as the Golf experiment, which ideologically can be justified only with difficulty, is another, even more surprising, attempt by the leadership to ease restrictions: Since the end of last year, certain groups of the population are able to travel considerably more freely than before. Above all members of artist associations -- authors, visual artists, theater people, filmmakers, architects -- have recently been granted generous travel permits if they want to visit professional events or exhibitions in the West. The only condition: It may not cost the state any foreign currency.

These reductions in travel restrictions are valid not only for famous cultural functionaries, but for relatively unknown freelance artists. It is apparently included in the calculation that such travel possibilities will also be used to visit relatives. Even non-party members of the abovementioned associations are allowed to take a vacation from the GDR, and -- what was impossible up to now -- even married couples without children are allowed to travel together. Non-organized citizens have also had similar experiences here and there. One technician who in Prague asked his embassy more out of curiosity whether he might perhaps be allowed to make a detour to his relatives in Austria, to his own surprise received an exit visa. The astonishment of those favored is so great that up to now they have returned to their homeland as a matter of course.

What is behind this is still unclear. Artists, in particular freelance artists, are anyhow privileged with a high income in the GDR; on the other hand, they are often politically indifferent or even unreliable. However, in the West they would not immediately have solid ground under their feet, unlike a good skilled worker. That is to say, each of them will think it over twice whether to utilize the travel opportunity for escape. Those who remain abroad are afflicted with the intellectual ferment which is so uncomfortable for the GDR leadership.

If this experiment succeeds, that is to say the opportunities for escape are scarcely used and the artists in the eyes of the population therefore appear as faithful beneficiaries of the system, then it might also be conceivable that the circle of favored is expanded. Does Honecker dare undertake a test of whether he can permit his citizens free movement, such as for example the Hungarians or Poles have? This experiment would be very ticklish with innumerable applications for exit visas. For well educated GDR Germans, who do not return from a trip, are usually able to rapidly build up a new existence in the Western half of their country, unlike for example Hungarians or Poles, who have difficulty getting settled in a foreign country, a different-speaking region and another cultural sphere.

If the SED leadership even dares such an attempt at all, to be sure with a limited and carefully chosen segment of the population, this can lead to the conclusion that the party top is not nearly as at odds with each other and pressured by Moscow as some Western magazines assume. To make politics with foreign currency shops, Western consumer goods and automobiles, with selective easing of travel restrictions and a little more impudent cabarets and songwriters is not free of risk. However, the GDR is able to let off steam in this manner.

Honecker is not an unloved man, unlike Ulbricht. Nevertheless, there is new dissatisfaction growing. The many low-income earners are angry about the high prices for goods which they had previously known only in Western television and are now seeing in the store window and still cannot pay for. Whoever drives an imported Golf in the GDR can experience that at night someone may paint the word "fascist" or a swastika on the metal. Envy is growing and anger with those who possess West German marks and with the new engine

displacement class. The SED leadership must be very sure it knows what it is doing in order to continue this policy.

Not only does the GDR have a need to catch up with the West. The cultural range, the joy of discussion, the travel opportunities, even the Western influences through imports and tourism have created a much more relaxed climate in Hungary or Poland than in the GDR. Why, Honecker may ask himself, should not some of that be possible in his state as well, so that things may get a little more fun in the GDR.

The ideologically inconsistent gulasch and jeans socialism of the GDR may be a thorn in the side of the Soviets, and they might dislike equally much the many advantages which the GDR receives from its relations with the FRG. But it would be foolish to believe that all this is a reason for military intervention. The so often quoted threats of intervention are being disseminated by a Soviet journalist in Bonn, who apparently wants to influence the Federal Government more than the GDR. That they are being taken at face value and without questioning by some journalists in the nation's capital is evidence of little ability to understand the situation in the GDR. Before someone in the Kremlin will give serious thought to "tanks in the Alexanderplatz," a second Dubcek would first have to slacken the reins in East Berlin and jeopardize the power. Erich Honecker is the best guarantee that it will not come to this; he is anything but an all or nothing player.

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CSO: 2300

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EAST GERMANY

SUMMARIES OF MAJOR 'STAAT UND RECHT' ARTICLES, SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER 1977

For summaries of January-August 1977 articles see  
JPRS 70131, 9 November 1977, No 1471 of this series,  
pages 46-64

September Summaries

Potsdam-Babelsberg STAAT UND RECHT in German Vol 26 No 10, Oct 77 signed to  
press 25 Aug 77 pp 1102-1104

On the Draft of the USSR Constitution

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Gerhard Schuessler, rector, GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence; chairman, Research Council for Political Science and Jurisprudence, GDR Academy of Sciences; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 9, Sep 77, pp 901-912]

[Text] By use of selected problems the author demonstrates that the new USSR Constitution is the most progressive constitution, in which are vested in a concentrated form the essential characteristics of the developed socialist society as well as the inevitabilities in the transition to communism. He deals in particular with the definition of the Soviet state as a state of all the people and in this connection points out how necessary a precise characterization is of any given degree of maturity reached by the developed socialist society. He furthermore evaluates the regulations contained in the draft constitution about the leading and guiding role of the CPSU, the application of democratic centralism in the organization and activities of the Soviet state, the main trend in the development of the political system, the economic, political, social and cultural development, foreign policy, basic rights and duties, the Soviet state as the unified state entity of the entire Soviet people, as well as the role and position of the Soviets of the people's deputies, their election and their constitutional status.

Perfection of Socialist Democracy and Development of Socialist Rights--  
An Expression of Real Freedom of Personality

[Summary of article by Dr Angelika Zschiedrich, Institute for Theory of State and Law, GDR Academy of Sciences; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 9, Sep 77, pp 913-924]

[Text] What is said in this article shows what impulses are being released by socialist democracy for bringing to realization and further developing socialist rights and freedoms. By use of practical examples the author explains the immediate connection and interrelation between perfecting socialist democracy and developing freedom of personality. From that vantage point she is focusing on a few aspects that ought to be more strongly taken into account in future basic rights research.

Duty, Sense of Responsibility and Scientific-Technical Progress

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Gotthold Bley, GDR Academy for Political Science and Jurisprudence; and Dr Dietmar Seidel, Institute for Theory of State and Law, GDR Academy of Sciences; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 9, Sep 77, pp 933-944]

[Text] The authors proceed from the consideration that man's responsibility in socialism is determined by his new position as a member of socialist society. This creates the obligation to help creatively further develop the society. Socialist law must stimulate the individual toward increasing his social activities. Also connected with that is the question about the possibilities and limits of legal responsibility. By means of socialist law and other executive tools such criteria for determining the responsibility in duty violations have to be set down that will properly gage the social interest against the scientific-technical progress.

On the Legal Control of Supplying Socialist Agricultural Enterprises With the Means of Production

[Summary of article by Dr Ingeborg Lange, department of law, Karl Marx University, Leipzig; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 9, Sep 77, pp 944-953]

[Text] The introduction of industrialized production methods in agriculture and its further intensification mainly call for supplying it with efficient machine systems. That is a task for the entire economy but mainly for machine building, and it presupposes that the various branches of the economy meet their obligations to agriculture in volumes, deadlines

and qualities. Through the increased demands for systematically supplying agriculture with means of production, the reciprocal relations are increased between industry and agriculture and between the state executives, organizations, economic managements and enterprises. This results in new requirements for finding the legal management and planning forms in the cooperation between industry and agriculture, with which the author deals in an appropriate order of importance. She principally deals with the tasks of the competent ministries and local organs including those of the enterprises directly accountable to them and explains the need for further developing certain regulations of contractual law or the elaboration of new law regulations and the unrestricted application of the economic law principles.

On the Responsibility of Kreis Councils to Work Out Statutes and Operational Regulations for Agricultural Producer Cooperatives (LPG), and on Specifics of LPG Legislation

[Summary of article by Dr Guenter Puls, department of law, Humboldt University, East Berlin; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 9, Sep 77, pp 954-964]

[Text] Proceeding from the special responsibility of the kreis councils and their agricultural and foodstuffs industry departments, in support of the LPG, mainly during the phase in which the LPG statutes and operational regulations are worked out and adopted, the author elaborates the most important tasks the kreis councils have to solve in this connection. He deals thoroughly with the specifics of LPG legislation and jurisdiction, mainly with the normative resolutions and their legal character. Here he examines in particular whether and under what conditions the normative LPG plenary resolutions are legal norms, social LPG norms or significant legal facts whereby they may receive status within legislation or jurisdiction.

'Were It Not for Mathematics...>--On the Revolutionary Character of Baruch Spinoza's Philosophy of Law

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Hermann Klenner, Central Institute for Philosophy, GDR Academy of Sciences; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 9, Sep 77, pp 965-974]

[Text] The author devoted his contribution to the philosophy of law of the great materialist Baruch Spinoza (1632-1677), who belonged to the all-European revolutionary movement while it was leaving behind the feudal-theological image of the world and adopting the bourgeois-rational one in the 17th century, on the occasion of Spinoza's 300th death anniversary. He

explains that Spinoza's social philosophy actually opposed the interests not only of feudal absolutism. In developing insights of a bourgeois-democratic nature which at the same time transcended the bourgeois society, Spinoza also landed in opposition to the political and social doctrines of that bourgeoisie. From the basic theses of Spinoza's theory of state and law, the author attempts to determine their class character.

#### October Summaries

Potsdam-Babelsberg STAAT UND RECHT in German Vol 26 No 11, Nov 77 signed to press 26 Sep 77 pp 1196-1198

The Great Socialist October Revolution and the Profound Changes in the System of International Relations

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Stefan Doernberg, GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 10, Oct 77, pp 1013-1021]

[Text] The author demonstrates that the Great Socialist October Revolution has led to decisive changes within the overall structure of international relations. He explains the hard and rigorous struggle of the Soviet Union and the socialist states allied with it for a worldwide enforcement of the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence, the successes of which are embodied in numerous international documents and become manifest mainly in the forming of detente as the chief tendency in international relations.

The Generally Valid Lessons of the Great Socialist October Revolution and Their Creative Application in Shaping the Socialist Order of State and Law in the GDR

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Gerhard Schuessler, rector, GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence; chairman, Research Council for Political Science and Jurisprudence, GDR Academy of Sciences; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 10, Oct 77, pp 1022-1031]

[Text] Historical development in the GDR confirms the universal character of the fundamental experiences of the Great Socialist October Revolution and of the construction of Soviet society. That is what the author demonstrates by use of examples. The KPD and SED, for example, in preparing and carrying out the revolutionary transformation, relied on the important doctrine that for its success one needed the creative application of Marxism-Leninism and a scientific strategy and tactics. Through the creation of the GDR, especially the following universal principles

gained in importance: the greater leadership role of the workers class and its Marxist-Leninist party; the development of the alliance between the workers class and the class of the working farmers (cooperative farmers) and a consistent alliance policy vis-a-vis the intelligentsia and the other working strata; the steady strengthening of the economic foundations of socialist state power; the realization of the internationalist character of the socialist state; and the use made of socialist state power as the main instrument for enforcing the workers class objectives.

#### Confirmed in History and the Present--Sixty Years of Lenin's Work 'State and Revolution'

[Summary article by Prof Dr Wolfgang Weichelt, director, Institute for Theory of State and Law, GDR Academy of Sciences; corresponding member of the academy; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 10, Oct 77, pp 1031-1041]

[Text] The Soviet state's 60 years of development and the more than 30 years in the development of the other countries of the socialist community have in many different ways proven the correctness of the basic statements in Lenin's work "State and Revolution," made them more specific and enriched them through new insights, and thereby precisely confirmed their general validity. Lenin proved in that work that the workers class has to destroy in its revolution the old bourgeois-bureaucratic state machinery, the bourgeoisie's power and suppression apparatus, yet needs its own state organization for establishing the communist society. He at the same time answered the question about what the socialist state should have to be like through which the workers class could realize its goals. The main tendency in its development lies in that it ever more closely unites itself in its daily practical work with the working masses and their organizations.

#### October Revolution and Human Rights

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Eberhard Poppe, rector, Martin Luther University, Halle-Wittenberg; member, GDR Academy of Sciences; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 10, Oct 77, pp 1041-1051]

[Text] The October Revolution has brought to realization what bourgeois human rights declarations, constitutions, ideologues and politicians have been promising for over 200 years. Its distinction lies in having given true reality to the working people's freedoms and rights.

It furnished the impulse for a worldwide and increasingly successful struggle for real human rights, guaranteed by the people's power. This distinction in the correct understanding of the human rights is, among other things, expressed in that the October Revolution, through its decrees and, mainly, through the declaration of the rights of the working and exploited people, as well as through the first Soviet Constitution of 1918, openly espoused the class character of the people's freedoms and rights. The socialist idea of the freedoms and rights, initiated by the October Revolution, as produced and insured by the political and economic power of the working people, has been proven correct. On its basis the 1936 Constitution could be brought to realization, and now a new draft constitution could be presented to the Soviet people which is orienting toward the further development of the personality of Soviet men on the way to communism.

#### The Humanistic Value of the Socialist State Power

[Summary of article by Dr Rainer Gollnick and Prof Dr Gerhard Haney, both with political science and jurisprudence section, Friedrich Schiller University, Jena; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 10, Oct 77, pp 1051-1062]

[Text] The heretofore mutually exclusive opposition between politics and humanism, freedom and necessity, might and mind, state and society, society and community, man and member of a species, the social and the humane, the social and the individual, citizen and private individual, and right and duty begins to dissolve with the socialist revolution. Without socialist state power that process cannot be achieved. Therein lies its general humanistic value. It finds reality in various values, activities and relations. As social interrelations are qualitatively and quantitatively becoming richer, the values of socialism are gaining increasing importance, in their unity of accomplishment and demand, for the activities of the state organizations and all individuals alike.

#### Revolutionary Transitions From Bourgeois to Socialist Democracy

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Karl-Heinz Schoeneburg, Institute for Theory of State and Law, GDR Academy of Sciences; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 10, Oct 77, pp 1062-1072]

[Text] The historic experiences of the international workers movement, gathered in its class struggle with bourgeois democracy for more than 130 years, and the numerous practical attempts at overcoming bourgeois

democracy by revolution and establishing socialist democracy prove that universal inevitabilities are at work behind the revolutionary transition from bourgeois to socialist democracy which decisively determine any kind of strategy and tactics in the class struggle by the workers class and its allies. This dialectic between bourgeois and socialist democracy is traced by the author through the historic-materialistic analysis of bourgeois democracy, bourgeois-democratic rights and institutions, as undertaken by Marx, Engels and Lenin in their days, the inevitable tendency in capitalist class rule toward infringing bourgeois-democratic constitutional rights and bourgeois legality for the benefit of maintaining capitalist power, and the revolutionary formation of socialist democracy through a unified process that includes its own transitional forms.

#### Soviet Experiences Have Helped Build Judicial Practice in the GDR

[Summary of "Memoirs of Hilde Benjamin" (Prof Dr Hilde Benjamin, member, SED Central Committee, GDR Academy for Political Science and Jurisprudence), edited by Kurt Goerner, Hiltrud Kamin and Rita Sokolowa; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 10, Oct 77, pp 1072-1083]

[Text] By means of personal experiences the author gives an insight into the extensive and selfless aid Soviet jurists and lawyers gave German jurists in developing their own socialist legal order. In particular, she reports on three trips taken to the Soviet Union with the purpose of studying the following fields: The organization of courts and the office of public prosecutor, and the organization of jurisprudence and cadre training; the electing of judges; and the activity of public courts and the working people's participation in preventing, and fighting against, crimes. The author shows that these studies crystallized directly in numerous legal files in the GDR without being formally translated.

#### The Falsification of the Nature of the Great Socialist October Revolution by Bourgeois Ideology

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Karl-Heinz Roeder, Institute for Theory of State and Law, GDR Academy of Sciences; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 10, Oct 77, pp 1083-1091]

[Text] The more imperialism is historically pushed into the defensive, the stronger its reaction to the successes of socialism and the whole revolutionary world movement by means of political and ideological attacks. Actually, the gross slander of the socialist state and socialist democracy has remained unchanged since 1917. Principally the author

takes issue with the claims by bourgeois, not last rightist opportunist, ideologues that socialist statehood and democracy are mutually exclusive and, under various aspects, demonstrates the historic superiority of socialist over bourgeois democracy.

#### November Summaries

Potsdam-Babelsberg STAAT UND RECHT in German Vol 26 No 12, Dec 77 signed to press 25 Oct 77 pp 1283-1285

#### October Revolution and Humanity

[Summary of article by Dr Klaus Sorgenicht, chief, department for state and legal matters, SED Central Committee; member, GDR Council of State; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 11, Nov 77, pp 1109-1117]

[Text] Starting with the worldwide effects the October Revolution has had on the living conditions of all peoples, the author places in the center of his remarks the experiences the workers class has had since that time with regard to the state, law and democracy. The basis for the successful development of the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community of states has been the correct comprehension of, and decision on, the question of power. That alone makes possible setting up and constantly perfecting socialist democracy. It, as the author convincingly proves, not only postulates but truly guarantees genuine human rights for the absolute majority of the working people--however much of a ruckus bourgeois theoreticians and imperialist politicians may raise about it.

#### The Great Socialist October Revolution and the Development of Democratic International Law

[Summary of slightly revised paper by Prof Dr Herbert Kroeger, GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence, given at 12 July 1977 Scientific Conference of Ministry for Foreign Affairs on the subject, "The Soviet Union--Sixty Years Champion for Peace and International Security"; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 11, Nov 77, pp 1118-1126]

[Text] The article demonstrates the influence the October Revolution, the Soviet state evolving from it and the socialist community of states have had on the development of the universally binding international law of the present. Doing so, he starts from the first basic documents of the Soviet power and proves the continuity of the struggle, especially by the Soviet Union, for the worldwide recognition and enforcement of the principles, embryonically

already contained in those documents, for the preservation of peace, the peoples' right to self-determination, the sovereign equality of the states and their obligation to cooperating on equal terms. The article makes clear that those principles govern the essence and function of universal international law in effect today, whereby it has become an effective weapon by all progressive forces in the struggle for peace, international security and all round mutually advantageous relations among the states and peoples. Issue is taken in this context with antisocialist slander of the position taken by the Soviet Union and other socialist states on the universal international law of our times.

#### Law and Economic Management--On the Ideological Substance of Economic Law

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Uwe-Jens Heuer, Central Institute for Socialist Economic Management, SED Central Committee; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 11, Nov 77, pp 1127-1137]

[Text] After describing the role of social norms in the life of society, the author discusses the importance of legal norms in economic management. Here he first treats the specifics of economic legal norms as a social management tool and then examines their ideological function, which is inescapably connected with it. Value criteria for the work of the enterprises and state organizations that transcend everything "purely" economic in economic law require of the specialists in economic law, in the view of the author, a reexamination of the ideas about the subjects of economic law.

#### Some Reflections on Labor Relations as a Factor of Labor Law

[Summary of article by Juergen Pawelzig and Prof Dr Wera Thiel, both at department of law, Humboldt University, East Berlin; published in STAAT UND RECHT, No 11, Nov 77, pp 1138-1146]

[Text] The authors raise some theoretical questions about the definition of labor law and offer some suggestions for a further discussion. They emphasize that thus far not enough had been said about the social circumstances connected with labor conditions. For a clear definition of socialist labor law one would have to start from the material substance of labor law and make clear which of the conditions are the primary ones and are most affected by labor law. They explain what is meant by labor relations, what part of them labor law has to examine and which other relations, above and beyond, should have to be of interest to labor law.

The Historically Conditioned Nature of Criminality and Principles of Criminological Research in the GDR

[Summary of article by Dr Walter Hennig, professor of law, Humboldt University, East Berlin; and Prof Dr John Lekschas, the university's dean of the social science faculty and corresponding member of the GDR Academy of Sciences; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 11, Nov 77, pp 1147-1156. A translation of this article is published in JPRS 70541, 25 January 1978, No 1498 of this series, pp 74-85]

[Text] The article, subdivided into three sections, deals with the question of how the social nature of criminality is to be defined and where one ought to be looking for its causes. In dealing with the historical conditioning of criminality, the authors emphasize that overcoming criminality is a problem of revolutionary communist change in social relations as well as in men's way of life and personality. Their discussion of the nature of criminality in socialist society and of its causes in the developed socialist society contains some new substantive statements and methodological recommendations for research on the causes of criminality.

Discussion: On the Use of Economic Contracts in the Cooperation Relations Between Consumer Goods Industry and Commerce

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Horst Langer, department of economic sciences, Karl-Marx-Stadt Technical College; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 11, Nov 77, pp 1157-1163. A translation of this article is published in JPRS 70526, 23 January 1978, TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE--ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS No 1716, pp 15-20]

[Text] Integrating economic contracts with the management, planning and stimulation of the consumer goods industry, including the organizing of cooperation relations with supplying industries and commerce, is a task that follows mainly from the great performance improvement needed in the national economy. The core problem in the development of the consumer goods industry is the unity of quantity and quality, which in turn requires a still better grade of management and planning in the consumer goods industry and commerce. The author explores the role economic contracts play in this connection and shows that and how they must contribute to great effects in consumption, which largely depends on the flexibility of production. As an essential aspect of it he brings out that economic contracts, due to the information, performance and reception obligations inherent in them, make contract partners prepare their decisions thoroughly ahead of time, and that they have to be used in various forms, and with discrimination, in the planning process.

Discussion: On the Significance of Biological and Psychological Anomalies in the Causes and Conditions for Crimes of Violence and Sex

[Summary of response by Prof Dr Hans Hinderer, department of political science and jurisprudence, Martin Luther University, Halle-Wittenberg, to an article by Prof Dr Kurt Manecke et al of Karl Marx University, Leipzig. The response is published in STAAT UND RECHT No 11, Nov 77, pp 1164-1167. A translation of the Manecke article is published in JPRS 69412, 12 July 1977, No 1415 of this series, pp 16-23]

[Text] The author takes issue in this article with a number of points raised by K. Manecke, W. Orschekowski and R. Rindert, in their article on the subject in STAAT UND RECHT No 4, 1977, pp 385 ff. While basically agreeing with those authors, he primarily expresses his opinion on the points that the biological should in principle be regarded as subordinate to social conditioning, and that the importance of biological and psychological anomalies in determining individual acts of crime must never lead to allowing them to be applied to criminality as a total phenomenon.

From the Socialist Fraternal Countries:  
Liability Claims Involving Payment of Damages Under Czechoslovak Civil Law

[Summary of article by Dr Jozef Klapac, Institute for State and Law, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 11, Nov 77, pp 1168-1178]

[Text] The major emphasis in these remarks lies in the question of material sanctions for nonmaterial personal damage through illegal violations of personality relations--protection of health and life. The author examines the various views expressed on these problems in the socialist countries and reaches the conclusion that where socialist legal systems recognize monetary payments to compensate for nonmaterial personal damage, the decisive norms in such sanctions amount to acts of giving satisfaction, not paying restitution. That also applies to the CSSR Civil Code which, in its article 444, grants the possibility for materially compensating for health damage incurred, in the broader sense, in two cases: when pain has been inflicted (smart money) or when replacement would cause unduly hard social efforts (adequate satisfaction in accordance with the degree of difficulty determined in social investment).

## December Summaries

Potsdam-Babelsberg STAAT UND RECHT in German Vol 27 No 1, Jan 78 signed to press 30 Nov 77 pp 94-96

### The Question of Ownership as Solved by the Great Socialist October Revolution--Its Universal and Specific Character

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Juergen Becher, Franz Mehring Institute, Karl Marx University, Leipzig; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 12, Dec 77, pp 1207-1217]

[Text] The author proceeds from the Marxist-Leninist realization that the processes of the socialist revolution and of socialist construction are based on universal inevitabilities which are always brought to realization under concrete historic conditions. By using the example of solving the question of ownership, as a basic issue of workers class power, the author demonstrates by the specific forms of socialist nationalization after the October Revolution, and later, under the developmental conditions of the people's democracies, how the universal inevitabilities were taking effect. "Abolition of capitalist ownership and establishing public ownership in the most important means of production." He then also explains the objective necessity for following up the nationalization process by the process of the actual socialization of production.

### Problem of Shaping and Determining the Citizen's Individual Responsibility Under Conditions of Scientific-Technical Progress

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Gotthold Bley, GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence; and Dr Dietmar Seidel, Institute for Theory of State and Law, GDR Academy of Sciences; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 12, Dec 77, pp 1218-1228]

[Text] When socialist morale and socialist law more and more address themselves to those factors that actually, in their combined effects, determine scientific-technical and social progress, we must move in the center of observation and evaluation, along with causal processes, first and foremost, responsibility relations. That is why the authors find a basic concern of socialist law in defining precisely the positions and determinants that account for the difference between responsible and irresponsible actions of men. Under that aspect they are dealing with some questions in providing the guilt principle with legal status, as the basis for

the citizens' individual accountability, and they illuminate by means of the appropriate regulations of the Civil Code and the Labor Code that these laws stimulate responsible decisions and socially useful action.

#### Role of Socialist State in Guaranteeing Order, Discipline and Security

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Rudi Roedszus, Karl Liebknecht College of German People's Police, East Berlin; published in STAAT UND RECHT no 12, Dec 77, pp 1229-1239. A translation of this article is published in JPRS 70516, 23 January 1978, No 1497 of this series, pp 30-40]

[Text] Rigorously guaranteeing order, discipline and security, as asked for by the Ninth Party Congress, requires taking into account more deliberately in the socialist state power's activities the complexity of tasks implied in this as well as the dialectic between the internal and external development conditions of the socialist state. Relying on this thesis and on the insights by the founders of Marxism-Leninism into the problems of order and security, the author explains above all what the essential interconnections in the multilayered integration of the guaranteeing of order, discipline and security within the tasks for the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR are.

#### On the Causes and Character of the Current Ideological Conflict

[Summary of article by Michael Schumann, GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 12, Dec 77, pp 1240-1250]

[Text] The starting point of these theses is that the ideological struggle at present is conditioned by the increasing role of the subjective factors. In view of the deep crisis in contemporary capitalism, bourgeois ideology finds fewer and fewer possibilities available for the manipulation of consciousness, for which reason it is resorting more and more to anticommunist and anti-soviet agitation. Consequently, bourgeois ideologists and politicians are mainly seeking to misuse for purposes of ideological diversion the expansion of cultural and information relations that go hand in hand with the process of detente. Doing so, they meet with resolute opposition from the socialist states and their policy that is shaped by the principles of peaceful coexistence, which however does not mean giving up the ideological class struggle.

## Research in the Service of Capital

[Summary of article by Irina Knoesche, GDR Academy for Political Science and Jurisprudence; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 12, Dec 77, pp 1251-1257]

[Text] In looking at the FRG's Research Report V, the author explains that a crucial space has been reserved for the rules that control the scientific-technical progress within the set of state monopoly rules, and that the motives for promoting novel technologies and procedures are created by the interests of the ruling circles of finance capital. The aggressiveness that typifies imperialism causes the armaments interests, and thus, the interest in armaments oriented science and research. Along with missile and aircraft construction, electronics and chemistry, it is the nuclear industry which is the most important branch for equipping the armed forces. Thus the appropriate attention is paid to the development of nuclear energy within the overall energy research program. In connection with this the author is bringing out that the most favorable capital investment always stands in the center of considerations but that the economic use of militarily oriented research normally is very small and yet ties up a considerable capacity and finance potential, which only holds back the development of other productive areas.

## Discussion: Theoretical Problems of the Law of Evidence in GDR Criminal Proceedings

[Summary of article by Dr Wolfgang Ebeling, Karl Liebknecht College of German People's Police, East Berlin; and Dr Horst Luther, professor of law, Humboldt University, East Berlin; published in STAAT UND RECHT No 12, Dec 77, pp 1258-1267]

[Text] Starting from the crucial importance of epistemological and evidentiary theory to socialist criminal proceedings and the reinforcement of the citizens' law consciousness, the authors deal with the concept of truth in making presentations and with the objective character of truth for understanding and for the law of evidence in criminal proceedings. They give a survey over the prevailing views held by scientists in the GDR and the Soviet Union and, in discussing them, present their own positions on various problems. The aim is to get a discussion started about the important theoretical problems in criminal proceedings.

EAST GERMANY

GDR SEEN TRAINING AFRICAN SECURITY FORCES

Bonn DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German No 9, 24 Feb 78 p 7

[Article by Wolfgang Hoepker: "The War Expands in the Horn of Africa: GDR--Good for Security. The Activities of the Red Prussians. The Soviets Are Only too Happy to Let the GDR Do the Dirty Work: Setting Up a Secret State Police"]

[Text] Overseas, the SED state was for many years committed primarily in Asia, with the main effort in Vietnam; but the weight has recently been shifted heavily toward Africa. In close coordination with Moscow, the GDR is busily engaged in diplomatic, military, and political-propaganda activities. Here is an example: although there are hardly any grounds for talking in terms of African trade for the GDR, East Berlin has established a very dense treaty network through the Continent. That fits in with the report that GDR activities are being coordinated by a special secretariat under Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Alex Schalk.

The SED leadership justifies these new sallies in ideological terms: modern-day Africa allegedly reveals "qualitatively new features in the revolutionary process which create important openings for the anti-imperialist struggle of the Soviet Union and its allies." Such new aspects were discovered in Algeria, in the Libya of military dictator Qadhafi, in the Tanzania of socialist doctrinaire Nyerere, as well as in West Africa, in the Congo, in Benin, and cautiously also in Nigeria's military dictatorship. According to East Berlin's interpretation, it is especially Angola and Mozambique who have set themselves the goal of switching "from the national-democratic to the people's-democratic revolutions."

The highest degree of maturity in the swing toward Marxism-Leninism is currently ascribed to the dictatorship of Colonel Mengistu in Ethiopia, who is being assisted by thousands of East German builders, with military but also with ideological training and background, who were flown into Addis Ababa. Political Bureau member Werner Lamberz, Central Committee secretary for agitation, just confirmed Mengistu's special brand of line-loyalty during an inspection in Egypt. In a conversation with the East Berlin foreign-policy magazine HORIZONT, Lamberz observed full of confidence that revolutionary development has continued in Africa since 1977 "at a just about

breath-taking pace." The GDR consistently contributed to that by consolidating the alliance between socialism and the revolutionary movement.

In clear language, the lesson plans in the Marxist textbooks for revolutionary power seizure call for double and triple toughness in fighting against "class enemies, enemies of the state, saboteurs, and counterrevolutionaries." Here the Secret State Police finds a vast number of tasks which are handled by special officials from the GDR Ministry of State Security considering the fact the African governments are not too effective when it comes to organization.

East Berlin's state security minister and Political Bureau member Erich Mielke just recently took the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the birthday of Old Bolshevik Feliks Dzerzhinskiy as an opportunity for praising the founder of the Soviet secret police, the Cheka [Ch-ka; All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counterrevolution and Sabotage] and the inventor of Red Terror as a shining example. All attacks by the class enemy would be punished consistently according to the example of the Cheka and that applies to imperialism's subversive activities, worldwide.

Mielke--who holds the rank of major general--practices his craft with military precision according to the Gestapo [Secret State Police] model. His special funds for the Third World, today particularly for Africa, are intertwined with the foreign activities of the People's Army which have increased quite abruptly and which mostly bear the label "humanitarian aid."

A French journalist, a special correspondent for Black Africa, whom we met in recent weeks in Dakar, the capital of Senegal, reported on impressions he had just gained in Angola and Mozambique. In the hotels, government offices and party bureaus of Luanda and Maputo he heard, in addition to the Cuban version of Spanish, above all German, with Saxonian accent. That applied to the officers and other instructors from Honecker's "National People's Army" who--wearing the field-grey of the old Wehrmacht [World War II German Armed Forces]--are reported to be highly active in both countries. The People's Army is firmly figured as an import item in at least 10 African socialist-line countries. But at the same time, emissaries from East Berlin --"Red Prussians with the Saxonian twang"-- are specialists who are particularly in demand for construction, organization, and management of the Secret State Police.

In Mozambique, GDR state security officers are welcome instructors when it comes to establishing and operating the "reeducation camps" for unreliable elements--within the framework of the strategic hamlets which the Portuguese left behind and where the inhabitants of entire districts were concentrated for protection against the FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front] guerrilla units. East Berlin has been maintaining contact with FRELIMO for a long time; it consisted of weapons shipments already at the end of the sixties.

In the young East African republic there is no shortage of "unreliable individuals" who must be intimidated. The collapse of the supply system caused unrest and ferment--which the presently ruling minority regime (which never held any elections) countered with the terror of constant political purges. That terror is aimed primarily at two rapidly growing resistance movements with a strong military core against which the Secret State Police is being sent out.

The situation in what used to be Portuguese Angola looks similar. The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] resistance movement--which was pushed back only as a result of Cuban-Soviet intervention during the black-against-black civil war--is again coming strongly to the fore. This is why the appeal of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] minority regime, residing in Luanda--"increased vigilance against enemies of the state!"--here again makes the erection of concentration camps appear as a way out of domestic trouble.

That explains the request for the fighting comrades in the East Bloc to contribute from their rich experience in fighting counterrevolutionaries so as to secure the "new state order." Early in December Horst Sindermann confirmed at the MPLA Party Congress in Luanda that East Berlin understood this call. Along with brotherly fighting greetings, the SED Political Bureau member brought assurances to the effect that the GDR would render every possible aid to the Marxist-Leninist MPLA "in preserving order, safety, and discipline."

The rather fragile African power structures of course has made the heavy East Bloc investments a rather risky undertaking. Here is the most recent example: the East Bloc experts were expelled from the Socialist People's Republic of Somalia 4 months ago. Government offices in Mogadishu have become very eager to give information today with regard to what the officials send from East Berlin had to contribute in the way of advice and practical help in building up the state security service.

But it is precisely the Somalia fiasco which today forces the SED regime to commit itself with special eagerness during Moscow's punitive expedition on the Horn of Africa. That applies to its eager commitment in Ethiopia but also to the intensification of the role which Honecker's officials have assumed in the Socialist People's Republic of South Yemen.

Because of its location of the Gulf of Aden, opposite Somalia's Berbera, South Yemen--formerly a British Crown Colony--has become the springboard of the East Bloc for intervention along Africa's eastern flank. There has been talk for quite some time also about GDR activities in Aden. A report by British correspondent Gordon Brook-Shepherd in the London SUNDAY TELEGRAPH has now brought some light into this twilight zone.

According to the report, the GDR had assumed the job of organizing "state security" with 2,000 men. It reportedly has full powers to decide on the life and death of the Yemenis. There are reportedly 10 concentration camps

for political prisoners (which the report in some cases mentions by name and location), run by the East German guards. Persons denounced as "enemies of the state" through a system of block wardens are reportedly first "interrogated", complete with torture, by GDR officers in Aden and are then sent to the camps for reeducation. The Gulag Archipelago system, developed in the GDR according to the KGB [State Security Committee] pattern, provides the model for the entire effort.

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EAST GERMANY

TASKS OF LEIPZIG CIVIL DEFENSE OUTLINED

Leipzig LEIPZIGER VOLKSZEITUNG in Germany 4/5 Feb 78 p 9 of supplement

[Article by Georg Fehst: "They Are Ready to Protect Life At Any Time"]

[Text] A nurse, a member of the works office, a [female] personnel chief, a secretary and many others every month use several hours of their free time to participate in the civil defense of our republic. What motivates them? Why is it that many of them even interrupt their vacation because of this? Why does a [female] comrade who has to leave Leipzig feel sad at taking leave of her cofighters? We are going to report about the Civil Defense Committee of the Leipzig Mitte City District. It is a question of writing about women and men who have made a very personal contribution to protecting that which we all have created.

Ingeborg Dittrich has worked for many years in the voluntary ZV [civil defense] committee of the city district. As a nurse in the Boehlen Combine, she has now for more than 20 years worked in air raid protection in addition to her professional duties. As a member of the committee she controls, together with the DRK [German Red Cross], the first aid forces in the enterprises of the city district. Her rich professional experience is here just as valuable as the continual striving to increase her knowledge. Thus, for example, she gained the teaching certificate. Also one notes, without Ingeborg Dittrich saying anything, that it is both vocation and avocation for her to maintain life and health.

Wilfried Kuhnt found the way to civil defense via the National People's Army. He belongs to those who voluntarily came to our armed forces in 1958 in the FDJ [Free German Youth] call. "When I finished my service as a career soldier, it was clear to me that I would continue to work for the protection of my homeland," said Comrade Kuhnt, who is now a worker in the state apparatus.

When I asked Magdalena Simon why she participated in this committee, I learned that she had worked for many years as head of a child facility. "Children are our most valuable treasure — this phrase became part of my personal experience," she said and continued: "The efforts put into

rearing our children should not be for naught, the joy that we have from our youngest ones must be retained." To this end, so thinks Comrade Simon, she wanted to also do something above and beyond the "normal" at her place of employment.

What does such a civil defense committee have for tasks? Comrade Horst Schwarz, head of the Leipzig Mitte Committee, answers: "ZV belongs to the national defense system of our republic. In accordance with the resolutions of our party, it helps to maintain the life and health of the populace, to protect our area of the country and to provide for our national economy continuing to produce without interruption. Here ZV cooperates with other organs and social forces of our state. Our committee is subordinate to the mayor, we working closely with the civil defense forces in enterprises and residential areas under his mandate."

Members of the ZV here have already proven themselves in our country in many complicated situations. Last summer they helped to prevent or to eliminate flood damage in several bezirks. In Leipzig also women and men of the civil defense were on the spot during large fires or severe traffic accidents to rescue people. They also pitched in then when the water, gas or power supply of the populace was seriously endangered.

Exercises are often tied in with the accomplishment of important economic projects. Thus in Leipzig-Leutzsch and in the Berliner Strasse operational groups laid about 10,000 meters of cable of various dimensions. For 10 days at the construction site in Leipzig-Thekla units laid 180 meters of drainage pipes and 125 meters of district heating pipes to support the turnover of apartments. Members of the Leipzig civil defense created values of over 500,000 marks last year, it being more than 1.4 million in the bezirk.

The solving of such tasks requires both theoretical knowledge and practical ability. The members of the Mitte committee also meet regularly for schooling and training. This is always done in their free time and often during the weekend. Rescue and recovery of people, deactivation of contaminated areas, first aid, topography, this and much more is on the program.

The members of the committee visit enterprises and residential areas. "Here it is not simply a question of assigning tasks and checking their accomplishment, although that is, of course, an important function of our committee," I learned from Comrade Siegfried Mauf. "Primarily we want to acquaint citizens with ZV affairs and also to gain their participation. We tell them why we must do something daily to prevent military adventures of imperialism, that we must also make provisions against possible disasters. All this presupposes a continuing political work in one's own collective."

Once a year the best groups of the enterprises in the city district meet for performance comparison. This is always a high point for the voluntary committee. The results of many weeks and months of work become evident here. The performance comparison also brings with it an entire mountain of

additional work: at the competition area stations must be set up for the various disciplines, protocols must be prepared, invitations sent and umpires trained. If one considers also that the committee members themselves have to prove their ability every year during a 48-hour exercise, it becomes clear how extensive the work of these women and men is.

The cup for the best committee in the city districts competition stands in a showcase in the city hall. The comrades of the Mitte committee were always to be found among the first in past years. This was not always the case. When Horst Schwarz took charge of the collective in 1974, it was very near the bottom in competition. How did they make the march to the top? Comrade Schwarz believes: "It is important that the core of the committee is retained for many years and that the leadership be far more strict and organized. In the course of time each one has become specialized; at the same time, however, we made it possible for one to replace the other if this is necessary."

The comrades and nonparty members of the committee also perform active social work elsewhere. Comrade Simon works as a social aide, Wilfried Kuhnt is active in Residential District Committee 134, Siegfried Mauf belongs to the BG [plant labor union executive board] of his enterprise. The series can be continued. "If we are occasionally called away during working hours for ZV tasks, then our colleagues must take up the work," declared Comrade Simon. "And for this reason I take pains to set an example for others." The same is true of the other committee members. Many of them wear high state and public decorations.

Sometimes it is not at all easy to always be operationally ready. Many of them have had to come from vacation directly to an exercise and Klaus Schmidt recalls: "They called me to an exercise once just before my own birthday. At the time I was naturally 'sour' but neither did I want to let the collective down." Siegfried Mauf picked up this idea: "Perhaps one could through the newspaper also thank our colleagues and — not to forget — our families for their help and understanding."

As do the members of the Leipzig Mitte committee, so participate many citizens of our country in the civil defense and contribute to the protection of our republic and its people. Many of them probably think like Comrade Horst Schwarz: "I belong to the generation that knows the horrors of war firsthand. In those difficult years the desire arose in me to do something to see that something like that could never again occur. Living in our republic, especially the education through the party, added to the feeling of the knowledge of how necessary it is today to support peace actively on different fronts."

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HUNGARY

CULTURAL POLICY AIMS FOR BILINGUALISM AMONG NATIONALITIES

Budapest KRITIKA in Hungarian No 2, Feb 78 pp 4, 5

[Article by Miklos Klotz]

[Text] There is a Hungarian German tale of a poor father who had nothing to bequeath his children but the mother tongue of his forebears, which he called on them to cherish and cultivate. This wisdom expressed with the compact truth of folktales points to one of the most essential elements of the nationality question. It points to the truth that nationality also lives in the language. Unless its language is cultivated and passed on, a nationality ceases to exist. As it was natural, for example, for the poor peasants of Baranya that they should speak German in one village — or if you please, Schwab — Croatian and Serbian in the next, and Hungarian in the third, or for the miners of Komarom megye to tell of their miserable lot, their exploitation told in Slovak, German and Hungarian folk poetry, it was just as unnatural when the oppressive Hungarian feudal capitalist class — thinking, of course, it was natural from its point of view — tried to incite the Romanian, Slovak, German, Croatian, Serb and Slovene peasants and workers, who all belonged to the same class against one another on the basis of their language differences. In the spirit of darkest chauvinism, they tried to make those who spoke different languages but had common interest in the war against the oppressors, that their miserable lot was due to another nationality, or its nationality and tongue.

The resolution of the artificially incited oppositions and a true reconciliation among East European nations and nationalities could be brought about only by liberation from the oppressors and a new start on the path to socialist development by these people. This could only come about when on the basis of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism every country, naturally relying on its own relations, began to liquidate its gravely serious nationality heritage and guaranteed free development for all nations and nationalities.

Nationality Existence — Mother Tongue Instruction

In Hungary, unlike in the neighboring countries, there is only a small nationality population. According to estimates, we have 200,000-220,000 Germans, 100,000-110,000 Slovaks, 80,000-100,000 Southern Slavs (Serbs, Croats,

Slovenes) and 20,000-25,000 Romanians, or altogether a nationality population of 400,000-450,000 persons, whose equality is guaranteed by rights fixed in all areas of life. Our basic law, our socialist constitution establishes — beyond equality before the law and equal rights of citizens — that "the Hungarian People's Republic guarantees for all nationalities living in its area the use of the mother tongue, teaching in the mother tongue, protection and fostering of their own culture."

Under present relations of our society, adequate instruction in the mother tongue is one of the basic conditions of nationality existence. Symbolically in the folk tale and factually in reality, good instruction in the mother tongue is the condition for guarding the inherited mother tongues (German, Romanian, Slovak, Serbo-Croatian and Slovene). To guarantee the rights fixed in the constitution, the forms and institutions of nationality mother tongue instruction have been developed in the area of nationality education — as part of a unified state education system — from preschool to upper level educational institutions. The most important task of these institutions, which serve life preparation goals, is to teach nationality children the mother tongue at an appropriate level. This is also in the nationality interest, but the country, too, has need for experts in the various neighboring languages.

At present, 35,000 nationality children are learning the mother tongue in 150 nationality preschools, 318 general schools, and 10 gymnasiums or trade schools. At the higher educational level, 469 full time, night and correspondent students are preparing to be nationality teachers in 11 institutions.

#### Natural Assimilation; Full Integration

Statistically, it appears that the teaching of nationality mother tongues has been solved. It is true, there are no unsolved basic questions in this area. But the problem is not at all that simple if, to return to our starting point, we regard mother tongue instruction as one of the basic problems of nationality existence. In most of the preschools, only several mother tongue hours are held. Of the 318 general schools, only 22 are so-called teaching language schools, and in practice they are for the most part of mixed teaching language, in which in addition to the mother tongue they teach the humanity subjects in the nationality mother tongue and the scientific subjects in Hungarian, while in the other schools only 3-4 hours are given to language instruction. A significant portion of the students who have completed teacher's training institutes is not placed in employment in a nationality area. Deficiencies that can be found in nationality teaching affairs can be attributed in part to the fact that in this area Hungarian education finds itself faced with persistent problems, and partly to the characteristics of the nationality problem.

The question may be raised whether we are not chasing illusions of the need or the provision of instruction in the mother tongue of the nationalities. Do the nationality children know or speak their mother tongue at a level that would make it possible to teach in the language concerned? Are there not processes being undergone in our society, primarily urbanization and integration, and a linguistic restratification of such degree that these will automatically solve the problem? The latter objection is repudiated by the fact that the demand for nationality instruction — exactly because of the consistent nationality policy of our party — has increased significantly. As for the satisfaction of all kinds of nationality demands, Lenin's teachings are also valid for instruction, according to which we should give the nationalities

more than they would have coming on the basis of equality. A solution according to the principles of automatism and indifference toward the nationality question is condemned and rejected, in any event, by our socialist nationality policy. Of course, the processes being undergone in our society have not left the nationality population untouched. There is a kind of spontaneous assimilation, which cannot be accelerated by force, nor would it be correct to prevent it. The goal of our nationality policy is in no way the forceful assimilation of the nationalities but their integration into our society so they can guard their nationality characteristics, language and culture. Thus to the limits of our possibilities, we should strive for the development of a natural situation in which the nationalities can remain as nationalities. Since in our society, the personality forming role of the school is primary, and one of the basic conditions of nationality existence is good mother tongue instruction, this natural situation needs to be established first of all in the nationality teaching institutions.

#### Bilingualism the Goal

It is obvious that a situation like this can best be solved in institutions teaching in the nationality language, that is, in the teaching language schools. When earlier we denied there was a significant linguistic restriction, we did not answer the question regarding the level at which the students speak the nationality language. Undoubtedly, most of them are bilingual, know the mother tongue in local dialects, and frequently speak better Hungarian. Since in nationality instruction we have not sufficiently developed the methods of transfer from dialect language familiarity to the literary language, this is an inhibiting factor. The nationalities may have dialects significantly deviating from the literary language. In physically unified dialect areas, not in the case of scattered nationalities, we regard it as natural that mother tongue (teaching language) instruction is the solution.

In the mirror of the children's language familiarity, requirements, the objective situation and demands, we must say that even if nationality teaching language instruction would offer the best possibility for adopting the mother tongue, this would be a forced solution in most cases to which the majority concerned would not agree, and it would expose the majority children to unnecessary burdens and perhaps to later disadvantages. The school (preschool) which teaches the mother tongue several hours a week, that is, the language teaching type, will not assure the adoption of the mother language at an appropriate level. It would be necessary, therefore, gradually to introduce a bilingual school type — or if you wish, a mixed teaching language school — which would assure, beyond the realization of general education policy goals, the basic goal of nationality education: the opportunity for taking on the nationality mother tongue at an appropriate level, and bilingualism.

In the nationality middle schools, bilingualism is being essentially realized, and nationality mother tongue instruction is assured. The work of the middle schools is encumbered — whether they have national or regional enrollment — by the college situation (the Budapest German nationality gymnasium section does not have an independent college at all, and the student home of the Budapest Slovak gymnasium also operates under difficult circumstances).

## Qualified Teachers Are Lacking

One of the greatest obstacles to the introduction and extension — where justified — of a bilingual type of school is to be found in personnel conditions. Even in the preponderant number of the present language teaching types of school there is a lack of qualified nationality teachers. And on the other hand, the conditions would not be adequately assured for nationality language teaching in certain subjects. Measures have been taken to ease the teacher shortage, these include the introduction of a nationality allowance, the solution of unified direction of teacher, instructor and preschool teacher training, and the raising of limits for the number of nationality students. In accordance with possibilities, it has been assured that young Hungarian members of nationalities can carry on their studies in foreign countries. At present, 55 nationality students are studying in the CSSR, the GDR, Yugoslavia and Romania. The raising of the professional level, the professional development of teachers is assured by various Hungarian and foreign refresher training courses.

The other side of the problem is that a significant portion of the young nationality teachers are reluctant to return to their communities to teach, and therefore in many places unqualified teachers have been employed. To raise the level and effectiveness of nationality language instruction, we must first of all establish the personnel conditions.

In respect to objective conditions, the situation of the nationality instruction institutions is better, although there is also work to do here, primarily in respect to teaching language institutions. The condition of the schools the technical provisions, the furnishings are similar to Hungarian institutions excepting the mixed teaching institutions, that is, the teaching language schools. In wake of measures taken in recent years, the supply of textbooks and visual aids has improved substantially, although textbooks are not always related to the objective situation.

An important role in the appearance of the nationality instruction demands is played by the extent to which the nationality itself clings to the mother tongue, and guards it. However, there are no adequate data on the value of the language knowledge of the nationalities, and the language use of the nationalities. We would need linguistic, socio-linguistic, and linguistic geographical research projects, surveys and analyses to make it possible for us to organize nationality instruction starting from the objective situation and building on realities. It is difficult, for example, to write appropriate textbooks if we do not have reliable information on the language knowledge and familiarity level of the children: it is difficult to work out appropriate methods for bridging differences in dialects and literary language if we lack exact linguistic geographical information. The adherence of the nationalities to their mother tongue is influenced by many factors. These include, among other things, the extent to which the conditions of natural maintenance of nationality existence are assured. Scientific surveys of the type mentioned above could shed light on these interrelationships.

Nationality instruction affairs were at a low point in Hungary in 1968. Measures taken to improve the situation have resulted in a significant (about 40 percent) quantitative development, which can be measured primarily in the numerical growth of preschools and schools teaching the nationality language, and in the number of children in language study. The striking development, however, has led to the sharpening of problems, chiefly qualitative, for which solutions are expected or which have been only partially solved.

Recently, the Nationality Instruction Division of the Ministry of Education reviewed the development of nationality instruction in the period since 1973 and made recommendations for gradually carrying out tasks awaiting solution so that more and more nationality citizens in Hungary can adopt the mother tongue at a high level, acquire the folk heritage, pass it on, and invested with the values of bilingualism carry out the role for which the nationalities, as the carriers of two languages and cultures, are missioned.

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HUNGARY

RIGHTS, CULTURE OF NATIONAL MINORITIES PROMOTED

Nationality Policy Strives for Complete Cultural Equality

Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 19 Feb 78 p 5

[Article by Tibor Petho]

[Text] "In all areas of public life, the workers of the German nationality have equal rights," Antal Reger, secretary general of the Hungarian German Democratic Federation, said on Friday at an election meeting held in the Feszek Club. In reading of Hungarian Germans, the older ones will probably recall the times after Hitler came to power when masses of characteristically white-stockinged "tourists" showed up in summer in the villages with a German majority, inciting and instigating the population, and organized "fifth columns" in the spirit of the Drang nach Osten. They demanded for the Hungarian Germans not equality but special rights and a special status.

Last year, on the other hand, it was we who invited the Bautzen chorus, and yearly the German Hungarian art ensembles are guests of the GDR. We mention all this only because in the meantime there has been an era change in Hungarian nationality policy, and among other things we attribute great importance to the fact that famous Berlin research workers come to our country to collect Totvazsonyi, Pilisvorosvar and Hajos folklore treasures. We regard it, in fact, as a first class national interest and as one of the keys to a unified socialist national policy to establish intimate and brotherly relations with the nationalities.

In accordance with socialist principles, our constitution provides full political, economic, cultural and social equality to the nationalities in Hungary. We do not rest satisfied, however, with a formal expression of rights, and from time to time we review in broad scope whether reality is in accord with basic law. In addition, we conduct regular exchanges of ideas with the leaders of the nationality federations on future tasks.

Recently, the secretariat of the People's Patriotic Front prepared a report on the situation of the nationalities and on the tasks that remain. According to the latest, 1970 census data, there were 155,000 persons who declared themselves as having a non-Magyar mother tongue. Of course, the question of a

mother tongue is not the only indicator whether someone belongs to a nationality. Thus, according to our estimates, the number of Hungarian citizens who can be regarded as belonging to a nationality is considerably higher. However, the most exact data possible are necessary for the application of correct principles to correct practice, and therefore work is already being done on developing appropriate methods for the 1980 general census.

One of the most important efforts of our nationality policy is to assure full cultural equality, and within this framework to create all the necessary conditions for education in the tongue of the nationality. Let me cite a number of figures, all the more so since in accordance with the policy of our government the demands for nationality education have increased in recent decades. In 1968 there were almost 23,000 children in 326 institutions who were learning the nationality mother tongue, while in 1977-1978 there were more than 35,000 children in 478 schools. Particularly significant was the increase of numbers in preschools and general schools. The provision of teachers is similar to that in Hungarian schools, although we must state that the literary language proficiency of the nationality teachers is frequently inadequate. Therefore, the Ministry of Education organizes on their behalf special summer language courses, where they can expand their knowledge of German, Slovak, Serbo-Croatian and Romanian literature.

In addition to lower and middle level schooling, we are devoting increasingly greater importance to seeing that the adult generations keep and develop their nationality cultures, traditions and folk arts. The organization of nationality club movements, nationality programs for knowing one's country, and so-called basic museums is organically linked to our national public education program. Collections for preserving culture and regional houses are becoming more and more common, and the chronicle writing movement has also become more popular. Special mention should be made of the work of self-action art circles. At present, more than 500 nationality cultural groups, dance groups, orchestras, choirs, literary theaters, theatrical groups and puppet theaters are operating in the country.

In the beginning, we mentioned what importance we attribute to the language and art culture of the nationalities. Dr Ferenc Boros, director of the nationalities division of the ministry of culture, wrote several months ago in this newspaper that we are providing the nationalities the fullest opportunities possible for contact with the mother tongue culture. We are supporting in every way their regular ties with the language area socialist countries and "even to expect from these countries the necessary support." He also pointed out that "basically the provisions for the cultural provisions of the nationalities must come from internal sources."

External sources are necessary, however, so that the "nationality culture can come abreast, keep step with the requirements for building a developed socialist society, or that at least the internal conditions should be created to this end." In any event, it is not only advantageous but also indispensable that nationality education experts should be able to travel regularly to the country of the language in question, and similarly that we should be visited from there by librarians, club leaders, as well as writers, poets, and artists.

The nationality federations will be holding their congresses this autumn, which will give us the opportunity to review even more fully the situation of the nationalities living in our country. We can already state — the studies of the Patriotic People's Front also indicate this — that in recent years the public life activities of the nationality population have increased strongly, and their representatives are also performing important work in the elected bodies.

The above-mentioned report emphasizes that our nationality citizens can use their mother tongues freely in public forums and that the committees of the people's front are consciously creating opportunities thereto at village meetings, and peace-friendship lectures. Within the framework of the people's front, more and more nationality clubs are being formed at which political reports are presented in the mother tongue jointly with TIT [Society for the Propagation of Scientific Knowledge]. The megye councils regularly put on the agenda discussions of the nationality situations, and nationality committees are functioning within a whole series of councils. Nationality culture tours, nationality days-weeks are jointly organized by the people's front committees and the nationality federations. With their enriched political content, they are performing an increasingly important political and educational role.

A large number of bilingual or multi-lingual signs have been set up in recent times in the nationality settlements. In many communities, statues and commemorative tablets have been placed, and streets and public institutions have been named in the honor of nationality personalities. In the Elek community of Békes megye, for example, we find signs everywhere in four languages (Hungarian, Romanian, German and Slovak).

From the aspect of the majority, nationality is a question primarily and basically of human decency, humanity, and even more of self respect. It is also, of course, a matter of politics, for it is politics that creates the atmosphere and assures the necessary legal, material and cultural conditions, brings into consciousness the identity of interest in building the common homeland, and helps in the creation of a good public feeling that rests on respect for human dignity.

The socialist national unity policy also means that in all areas of building a socialist society there should be established the closest friendly cooperation with the nationalities living in our country. In an atmosphere of mutual respect, we shall move ahead successfully on this road. Our nationality citizens have identified themselves with our socialist goals, thereby also proving the truth of the principle that in our relations with the peoples of the neighboring countries they perform a very important role as the bridge and connecting link.

#### New Syllabus Stresses Instruction to Minorities in Native Language

Budapest ESTI HIRLAP in Hungarian 20 Feb 78 p 3

[Article]

[Text] The first and second grades of the nationality language schools are already teaching the Serbo-Croatian, German, Romanian, Slovak and Slovene languages according to new syllabuses.

Jozsef Hlavacs, director of the nationality division of the National Pedagogical Institute, said the following: in selecting the study material, it has been taken far-reaching into account with what kind of language familiarity and preparation the children come from their homes to school. In the schools which teach nationality languages, reading and writing is taught already in the second grade. Up to now, the children had learned their mother tongue up to the third grade entirely by speaking, or from picture books. According to the concepts, in the future only the Hungarian language and literature will be taught in Hungarian in the first four grades. It is also being considered if the specialized teachers have appropriate language skill, to teach certain subjects in the mother tongue which up to now have been traditionally taught in Hungarian. The new syllabuses, as compared to the other school, will be introduced gradually 2 years later. The modernization guidelines are in final form and also the new teachers' plans are ready at the National Pedagogical Institute. Before the syllabuses are put in final form, they will be open to wide-scale discussions.

#### Nationalities Policy Application in Bekes Megye Examined

Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 25 Feb 78 p 5

[Interview with Matyas Klauko, chairman of the Bekes megye council, by Pal Kondacs; no date or time given]

[Text] The highest social organizations of the nationality federations, we might call them nationality "parliaments," recently held their usual sessions at year's beginning where they discussed the past year's work of the federations and of the nationality periodicals, the results of the realization of nationality policy, and the 1978 tasks and goals. This year is of decisive importance in the life of the nationalities. The nationality federations will hold their next congresses in November 1978, the preparations for which have already begun. This year is a good occasion for the various organizations, in their own areas, to evaluate the results and tasks of nationality policy. This is what they are doing in Bekes megye also. We called on Matyas Klauko, chairman of the megye council and parliamentary representative, and asked him on the basis of our questions to evaluate the results of our nationality policy in Bekes megye.

[Question] To what extent can Bekes megye be called a "nationality megye"?

[Answer] Bekes megye is a nationality megye in that in addition to our Hungarian countrymen we find some of all four of the nationalities living in our country: Slovaks, Romanians, Germans, and Southern Slavs. On the basis of statistics (1970 census), they number 22,000 persons, almost 5 percent of the megye's population. In our opinion, however, the number is substantially

greater. About 70,000-75,000 persons — 15-17 percent of the population — speak the four nationality tongues. The Slovaks are in the majority with 50-55,000 persons, the Romanians have 12,000-15,000, and the Southern Slavs and Germans about 2,000-3,000. There are some nationalities living in 17-19 of the 80 settlements in the megye.

[Question] What kind of nationality worker participation is there in the social and economic life of the megye? What is their ratio in various organizations, forums? What is the economic and social situation of the nationality workers?

[Answer] The economic-social situation of the nationalities — as for the Hungarian population of the megye — is determined by the building of socialism in the country and the megye. It is prescribed in the third council law that the councils must create the conditions necessary for the exercise of nationality rights. In the spirit of the law, the operational and organizational regulations of councils in all settlements inhabited by nationalities have provisions for the realization of nationality policy, and care has been taken to see that every nationality receives proportional representation in the organizations and forums. Of the megye's 15 parliamentary representatives, four are from the nationalities, including myself. In Bekescsaba, 30 percent of the council members are of Slovak nationality. Similar attitudes prevail in other organizations as well. A total of 415 members of the Patriotic People's Front committees are from the nationalities. In Bekescsaba, it is also possible for the mother tongue to be used in public forums. The participation of the nationalities in various social programs is similar in intensity to that of the Hungarian population, and is generally proportional.

[Question] What results are there to the cultivation of nationality culture?

[Answer] The amateur art ensembles and groups have an important role in the cultivation of nationality cultural traditions. Centers are at Battanya, Elek, and Hehkerek. Elek has a Romanian and German ensemble (dance group, orchestra). Battanya has a Romanian and Southern Slav group. The Fly Peacock movement has given great encouragement to the formation of Slovak nationality folksong groups at Elek, Csabaszabadi, Telekgerendas, Ormenyikut and Totkomlos.

In the decisive majority of the nationality settlements in Bekes megye, a modern public education institution offers culture and entertainment in the nationality tongues. In Totkomlos, a new culture house and library is being built at a cost of about 20 million forints from joint resources, with megye and National Public Education Foundation support. Here I must mention that on the basis of latest assessments, 56 workers in the megye public education institutions speak the Slovak language, 19 of them as their major employment and 37 on fees.

[Question] What is the situation, the results, of nationality museums, regional houses, clubs and libraries.

[Answer] Important efforts are being made to save nationality cultural heritages and make them public treasures, and these results have been particularly successful in increased museum activity. In recent years, three Slovak regional houses have been established (in Bekescsaba, Szarvas and Totkomlos), and a Romanian and a German regional house are in process of being built. In 1978, the nationality division of the Bekescsaba museum will be ready, and with the cooperation of the nationality division in the museum network a permanent nationality division is being set up.

[Question] Our Hungarian countryment say that the "nation lives in its language." We also apply this to the nationalities. What results are there in the county in language teaching and cultivation inside and outside of schools?

[Answer] Of course, this saying is valid for the nationalities who live here. The constitution of our republic provides for the teaching of nationality mother tongues, and the free use of their language. Our government promotes the opportunities with the necessary personnel and objective conditions and with measures for stimulating nationality language teaching, and we also help do these things in the megye.

In our megye, nationality language instruction is assured in principle and practice from preschool through high school for the Slovak and Romanian nationalities who live here. In addition, we also provide German and Serbo-Croatian language instruction through the completion of general schooling. There is also opportunity in other cities of our country for their middle school and upper level studies. In Hungary, therefore, nationality school language instruction is no more a blind alley than instruction in the Hungarian mother tongue. Beyond the preschool and school network, Slovak language instruction is also promoted by the college in Bekescsaba and Szarvas. In recent years, the number of participants in language instruction has increased in response to various favorable measures (for example, a language allowance for nationality teachers):

	1971	1977
In nationality preschools	109	147 students
In preschools teaching nationality language	336	563 "
In nationality language general schools	1,140	1,108 "
In general schools teaching nationality language	1,772	2,943 "

In middle schools, every year a class one starts with 20-30 students. I wish to emphasize that the personnel and objective conditions of preschools and schools with a nationality tongue are as good or in even better — because of location of the college — than those without nationality

Language cultivation outside of schools is given scope by the exploitation of opportunities presented by various forms used in the field of public education. These are primarily nationality clubs, which open very great opportunity for expanding knowledge of the mother tongue. In 1977, in our megye, there were 111 social clubs operating with 4,000-5,000 members (4 Romanian, 5 Slovak,

1 Southern Slav and 1 German in other language). Perhaps the best example of a good club is the Slovak one which has been operating successfully in the Metye Cultural Center since 1973. Other well-functioning social clubs are the Slovak centers at Elek, Totkomlos, Szarvas, and Ketsoprony. A prominent role in the nurturing of culture in the mother language is played by the nationality holdings of public education libraries. The organization framework thereof is well developed in the megye.

[Question] What do you regard as most important in the realization of nationality policy?

[Answer] The fact that the principles and ideas of the foundation of our nationality policy are firm. This is the basis of the fact that in Bekes megye both the Hungarian and nationality residents have consciously supported the program of our government in building a developed socialist society in our country. I shall add that the nationality policy has correct principles, but the practical realization and execution is not a simple task, it is in fact complex and complicated. Therefore, I value very highly the activity of the nationality federations (Romanian, Slovak, Southern Slav and German) extending to our entire country, which the ministry of culture together with the area of organs of the party, councils and Patriotic People's Front are carrying out to strengthen the understanding between Hungarians and the nationalities are becoming important factors in the domestic political life of our country, but at the same time can also fulfill their important bridge-building tasks which have great importance in deepening the feeling of brotherhood between our country and the friendly socialist countries with the language of our nationalities, and in strengthening internationalism.

#### Research of Nationalities' Culture Undertaken in Baranya

Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 23 Feb 78 p 3

[Article by Dezso Miklos].

[Text] Whom can we regard as belonging to a nationality? Only one who declares himself on the census form a foreign speaker, enrolls his children in mother language instruction, and participates in the work of some kind of Southern Slav, German, Romanian or Slovak culture community? The question has long been worked on by research workers occupied with nationality life, and by practical experts alike. This is particularly true in Baranya, where in many communities of various sizes Hungarians, Germans and Southern Slavs live together.

In 1963, experimental data collection was carried out here in the Pecs jars under the leadership of Istvan Hooz by a sociological group supported by the local branch of Pecs University and the Hungarian Academy. Their first observation and findings stirred so much interest in the megye, which is extremely sensitive to nationality policy, that the nationality subcommittee of the megye council, after discussing and approving their ideas in 1972, set up a commission and extended assistance for their further work, to put it more precisely, for continuing their research work in wider scope -- in Mohacs and 88 characteristic, selected communities.

## Historic After Shocks

A book recently appeared on the Baranya Nationalities that is very interesting and instructive — not least of all in historical matters — even for outsiders who are not conversant with the subject. In this book, the collaborators summarize and demonstrate their findings with many comparative tables. Among these, the most noteworthy perhaps — after reviewing the fluctuating data in the censuses that are held every 10 years — is that we cannot take on face value the returns of the official data collections. This is also true of the most recent, that is from 1970, since they have been influenced by conditioning which continues to survive in many families even unconsciously and are passed on from generation to generation.

We are dealing here with extremely strong, stormy "historical lessons" which are slow to die down and with "after shocks" that can be eliminated with the constant exercise of our consistent, balanced, Leninist nationality policy. We are dealing, for example, with the fact that in 1940 in face of the threat by the local "advance guard" of Hitler's Germany, by the Volksbund, the German speakers created actually a separate little state in the country. (Let us add that they did so against the will of many loyal, left-wing German speakers among our countrymen. The supporters of the "empire idea" of the time urged those in the communities with nationality majorities to declare themselves as German even when they were actually not. For the resettlement after the liberation which was carried out — somewhat understandably — with disturbed passions, this census was taken as the base, and this, of course, sorely afflicted a good number of respectable, politically clean families. This stimulated, and perhaps still does, reservations down to the present day. Even as certain Serbs, Croatians, Southern Slavs living in Bacska and Baranya, and Catholic Serians still preserve in their consciousness the memories of excesses and discrimination committed in the early 1950's.

## Objectively Weighed

But it was not only these nonrecurrent prior events which can no longer be repeated in our system which led the pen of those who wrote Hungarian instead of the original language in the rubric for the mother tongue. Many of them were simply led by the fact, particularly among the increasingly more common "mixed" (Hungarian and nationality) marriages, that they use the official language of the country more often than their own tongue.

Thus it is difficult to obtain a clear, relatively accurate picture, in fact even to find reliable standards for classifying nationality. The authors of the book and their colleagues who conducted this classification in 316 communities in Baranya megye and in the case of 242,000 persons living in Mohacs regarded knowledge of the mother tongue and descent as basic.

The count conducted in this way, it appears, is very close to reality, but it deviates substantially from the statistics in the last census. While in the latter there were 5.7 percent of the population in the megye who declared themselves to be German, the research workers came up with 19.5 percent. For the Southern Slavs it was 4.5 percent as compared to 3 percent in the census.

But what is the importance of all this, the reader may ask. Perhaps there are some who think that all this — even as the "mapping" from many points of view of the 88 communities designated for more detailed study and the 90,000 inhabitants of Mohacs — is some kind of abstract scientific refinement, a socio-graphical excursion without any practical use or perceptible consequence.

As refutation, let me quote, even as the authors did, from Article 61, paragraph 3 of our constitution: "The Hungarian People's Republic guarantees all nationalities living in its territory equal rights, the use of the mother tongue, protection and fostering of its own culture." Perhaps it is superfluous to expound on how many different kinds of material, personnel and objective conditions there are for the exercise of these rights. We have written a number of times already at what sacrifice the state has farsightingly — in respect to our possibilities — and generously created increasingly more favorable circumstances for the revival of nationality life. Today, we are rather anticipating the demands.

#### Anticipating the Demands

This is all the more correct because — as we also see from examples in the book — it frequently happens that the same family which does not teach the eldest child the mother tongue may enroll the younger one for such instruction. Likewise, it happens that those who had themselves entered in the census as Hungarian in language will in time, in response to their environment, active cultural nationality life around them be encouraged to participate in the activities, in the nationality club, in the chorus, the dance group. From such a point of view, in order to help meet "unexpected" requirements, it is advantageous, even necessary, to understand reality. But let me try out my own private view: those who have assumed the responsibility for guiding settlement development can draw useful deductions for their tasks also from the findings of such research work. For example, from the fact that the house culture of the nationalities is divergent, and "these differences are characteristic of the past, but have become fixed and such close parts of their living circumstances, that they are continued and in fact reconstructed in residences now being built, and even in houses although not to the same extent as 50 or 100 years ago. Let us give one or two practical demonstrations of this..." The residences of the Germans are not only larger than the others, but their furnishings are also substantially better...Only 7 percent of the Southern Slavs install water pipes in their large number of new homes, while 20 percent of the German do and 38 percent of the Hungarians. Nor is it possible to explain the aversion of the Southern Slavs to the use of gas."

I think that in Baranya, where there are almost "pure" single nationality villages, it is worthwhile to analyze the differences, striving for a balance — for modernity.

## Problems of a School Serving Serbs, Croats Described

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 14 Feb 78 p 5

[Article by Andras B. Balint]

[Text] About 100,000 Southern Slavs, Serbs and Croats, as nationality members, live in Hungary today. The Southern Slav children can go to eight nationality teaching language schools, and to 88 general schools with language instruction. The number of students is close to 4,000. The Serbo-Croatian gymnasium operates in Budapest, altogether with six classes and 120 students.

"We are working in a 150-year-old building, and this puts its stamp on our work," explains Istvan Vuity, director of the institute. "The electric and the water network is obsolete, the walls are crumbling, the rooms are small, we have no laboratory system, and under such circumstances we are unable to develop the office system. But plans are being prepared for a new school, and if all goes well we will take over the building in 1982. It is in the center of Zuglo, not far from the metro terminal.

### Shortage of Teachers

The general school and the student home is crowded into the old building along with the gymnasium. Subjects are taught in Serbo-Croatian, with the exception of Hungarian language and literature, and sometimes physics, mathematics and biology, and all kinds of communications between teachers and students are carried on in the mother tongue, the division chief's hour, and club activities. The number of teachers is rather small, that is, 20, and there is a great shortage of singing, drawing and physical culture teachers.

Broiszlav Rusz teaches Serbo-Croatian and Russian; he came to the gymnasium in 1971.

"Our work is not easy. The children come from various parts of the country, and of course they speak various dialects, at different levels. We do well with students who come from a teaching language school, but we have much more work with those who learned the language at home or attended a language instruction school. And it is difficult to get them to use the literary language instead of a dialect.

"How many Serbo-Croatian hours do you have a week?"

"In general, six. In addition, geography, history, singing, and physical culture are conducted exclusively in the mother tongue, while the other subjects are taught in two languages in order that they will know both the Hungarian and Serbian technical expressions.

"Were you born in Pest?"

"Not at all. I am from Baranya megye. I finished teacher training school in Pecs. My wife, too, is teaching here, we even live in this place."

Because of the child, we got a room here in the building. Because to get an apartment...well, that is not too easy.

A Museum Language?

Matild Bolcs has been working at the gymnasium for 6 years, and was born in Horv茨sidany in Vas megye.

"It is not enough to teach them the literary language, but we ourselves must follow the changes in the living language. We maintain our ties with the villages, we travel in the country, we organize literary evenings and plays here and there, with good discussions afterwards, of course. Next week we are going to Vas megye."

"Isn't the Serbo-Croatian language in Hungary too archaic, I mean because of the long separation..."

"It is, in fact. In part, this is good, since we find many old elements in our conversations, and researching these, we are able to shed light on a great number of linguistic matters of interest. In part, it is bad, because it makes the mother tongue a museum language, and when we get in to a conversation with a Croatian from Yugoslavia, there are many things we cannot even understand. Precisely to avoid this, the Yugoslav pedagogical institute conducts refresher training courses every year in Crikvenica, near Fiume, where we can become acquainted with the most recent results of language and literary research. The Hungarian teachers in Croatia and the Vajdasag (Voivode) at the same time come to Pecs and Budapest for a bit of mind stretching."

"In II/a, the children translate Serbo-Croatian texts into Hungarian: some items from the newspaper POLITIKA. They work on the concordance of nouns and numerals...and some of them really work up a sweat."

"Do you always write in Latin letters?" I asked. "As I know it, the Serbs prefer the Cyrillic alphabet."

She nods in agreement. "This is perhaps the most essential difference between Serbian and Croatian. We teach the children both ways of writing; in one month they write in Cyrillic and in the next month in Latin script so they will remember both."

In I/a they are having a geography class, and Mrs Emil Pejak is explaining the trade winds. On the wall there is a picture of Ady, clippings from Hungarian newspapers; on the opposite wall, a map of Yugoslavia, a Serbo-Croat bulletin board.

"Isn't geography hard in Serbo-Croatian?" I asked at the end of the hour.

"It's not easy," replied Karta Vigh. "I went to a Hungarian school in Hercegszanto. I do not understand the technical expressions too well, but I'll come around."

"At home we had only two hours of Serbo-Croatian a week," added Zoltan Gatai. "Up to now, I have read only Hungarian books, now I want to turn to Serbo-Croatian,"

"Who is already able to read well in the mother tongue?"

Five students raised their hands. Dragomir Dujmov raised his hand the highest.

"At home in Katymiro we have many Serbian books. We bought some, and others we received from relatives in Yugoslavia. Whoever wants some can find them here, too, the library is filled with very good ones. I am now reading the history of the Serbs."

"The only problem is that there are very few Serbo-Croatian books in the bookstores," complained Radmila Rockov. "The Hungarians do not publish too many, and those that come from Yugoslavia are very expensive: at least 100 forints. Would it not be possible to adjust book prices to the pockets of the students?"

#### The Housing Situation

"The children speak and read Hungarian somewhat more than desirable, and therefore we try to talk to them always and everywhere in the mother tongue," the director said as I left.

"We have no more important task than to strengthen nationality self-awareness. I believe we are fulfilling our mission, for the bulk of the Hungarian Southern Slav intelligentsia comes from our school, and through them we can also influence those living in the villages.

"What we would ask for is help in finding a place to live. Half of the members of the faculty at present do not have a place of their own. We lose talented and rather indispensable colleagues because they are unable to find apartments in Budapest. The Rusz married couple lives in tiny room, subrenting from someone in a girls' quarters. The 7th District Council has helped us a great deal, but they are unable to fulfill all our requests. I hope that by the time the school moves into its new building, the teachers will also have overcome their housing problems."

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CSO : 2500

POLAND

RAKOWSKI DISCUSSES CONTEMPORARY MEANING OF SOVEREIGNTY

Warsaw SPRAWY MIEDZYNARODOWE in Polish No 1, Jan 78 pp 182-200

Discussion: "State Sovereignty in the Contemporary World"

Excerpt I do not deny the significance of international law, but the formulas created by lawyers, of course exist so that the world, in which we live and our successors will live, will function, if possible without serious conflicts. I have complete respect for the formulas which have been worked out by international law specialists, and I consider that they are as necessary as, for example, the moral principles preached by individual religions. Without the exixtence of such principles, people would kill each other and would cause mutual destruction on a significantly larger scale.

I judge, however, that we should not, when we take up the subject of "state sovereignty in the contemporary world," examine it only in the context of the formulations put forward by international law. I have in mind the political, social, and other aspects of reality which influence how societies understand the sovereignty of the state in which they live. We will certainly never get to the point where all the members of individual societies are lawyers, economists, and ideologists. Our society, like others, will be composed of various categories of people, who will have different occupations and outlooks. But we can, obviously, despite the existence of these variations, settle on common views concerning various economic, social, and other questions. This pertains also to sovereignty. And so I think that theconcept of sovereignty current in our nation amounts to this: that the sovereignty of the state and nation is understood as a situation and an arrangement in which no one from outside has the right to intrude in its life, its manner of being and of arranging itself in its own national house, and like it.

The discussion carried on among lawyers and politicians about sovereignty and about the connection which exists between sovereignty and dependence of political or economic nature is undoubtedly necessary; nevertheless,

I consider it useful to recall here the popular--so to speak--interpretation of this concept.

If we talk about Poland, it is true that we very often talk about sovereignty and clarify on what it depends. This does not mean, however, that our entire society shares our views. We should remember that, since the end of World War II, the sovereignty of our country operates under fundamentally different conditions than those which existed up to 1939. We are today, as a collectivity and a state, members of the community of socialist states, which finds practical expression in, among other things, membership in CEMA and the Warsaw Pact. It is known that a man who is a member of a given organization has certain rights, but also certain duties. These latter, as a rule, limit his sovereignty. This applies also to states.

The problem, however, revolves around the fact that all the nations of Eastern and Central Europe are singularly sensitive concerning the matter of sovereignty. The causes of this sensitivity should be sought in the past. Taking the thing in general terms, these are nations which very frequently remained for a long time in a state of dependence on another state or nation. This even took very drastic forms, as in the case of Poland, for example, which was deprived of its statehood. Thus, in effect, it is only since the end of World War II, as a result of system changes, that these nations feel themselves to be independent; for this reason, their endeavor and will to demonstrate their independence, equally in the political area as in economics, are understandable. And sometimes this unusually strong will can create difficulties (e.g. striving for economic autarchy). Every attempt to carry out a required limitation of sovereignty must be understood as a desire to limit national ambitions. It would be useful, therefore, constantly to undertake consideration of this problem not only in journalism, but also--and maybe above all--in school curricula. This is a requirement. On the other hand, as regards what pertains to reality, we should, as it seems to me, treat all matters pertaining to sovereignty in a realistic manner.

I personally consider that all plans for integration in Eastern Europe will, in the foreseeable future, encounter difficulties and will have a limited character. This should not worry us. Societies will be ready to accept the processes of integration at that time when they discover in practice, "on their own skins," that sovereignty cannot be treated as an abstract category in today's world.

It is not easy to settle on an unequivocal answer to the question of what is sovereignty. Sovereignty is, of course, understood equally as a situation in which one has to defend against attempts to limit one's freedom of action by someone who obtains specific benefit from this. Man desires to be free and the sum of these free wills creates a nation which also wants to be free and sovereign. But since there is no absolute freedom for the individual, so also the nation must agree to limitations.

This limitation currently finds expression in supra-national integration agreements. I want, however, to point out that the integrative processes equally in the East and the West were a reaction to World War II, which in its first phase brought the fall of sovereign and--as it seemed--strong nation-states, e.g. France. The spur to integration was fear of the next war. To a certain degree the stimuli for the integrative processes in East and West Europe were mutual worries about provocation, or once again fear. Integration began with NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Only later did other forms of integration, especially economic, begin to exist and solidify. Nevertheless, now that the danger of war has decreased, the European nations, especially those of Western Europe, again eagerly listen to those who very strongly emphasize national and state independence and sovereignty. The result of this is that these two categories are significantly more vigorous than it seemed to many ideologists. One gets the impression that the followers of large-scale integration are currently defending a lost position.

The slogan, "Where there is bread, there is my fatherland," is probably unprecedentedly important precisely at the moment when the generation is departing which thought that, despite everything, not bread is the most important, but the feeling of freedom. I have in mind here the World War I and inter-war generation, which has behind it a great world war, or even two of them. Now there is coming on the scene a generation which--at least it seems so to me-- is more amenable, as a result of integrated international relations and mass communications, to act according to the slogan "Where there is bread, there is my fatherland."

CSO: 2600

POLAND

SOVIET COMMENTATOR SCORES AMERICAN SALT OPPOSITION

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 7 Mar 78 p 4

[Article by Spartak Bieglov, NOVOSTI commentator: "SALT: The Imperative of Reason and the Temptation of 'Superiority'"]

[Text] During the first half of this month I stayed in the United States, where I had the opportunity to participate in meetings between representatives of American and Soviet society which were held under the aegis of national UN cooperation associations. An unofficial exchange of views on many matters of international importance, and especially on the actual state of the talks on the limitation of the strategic arsenals of the USA and the USSR, confirmed, among other things, the existence in wide circles of American society of a deep interest in a favorable conclusion to the Soviet-American talks.

One known American politician stated during our meetings near New York that the SALT talks continue to be the most important test of the sincerity of the intentions of both sides and of their ability to halt the arms race by joint efforts. The influence of the first phase of detente on the public opinion of the USA finds expression, in his opinion, in the fact that Americans have come to realize that Soviet policy is directed by "rational motives." Thus, consistent Soviet initiatives aimed at normalizing relations with the USA have opened the eyes of American society to the real prospect for the development of cooperation by both countries in the matter of preventing nuclear war and assuring lasting peace.

It would be justified to expect similar consistency also from the other side. Nevertheless, the last few years have not fulfilled expectations of this kind. The atmosphere of Soviet-American relations has begun to be disturbed by factors threatening the destabilization of the only basis on which talks on the limitation of strategic weapons are possible.

How do we explain this?

Some of our American interlocutors attempted to make use of the thesis now being bandied around in the USA about the alleged "obscurity of Soviet

intentions." There is no shortage, however, of trustworthy declarations in this matter by the USSR.

During the time of the meetings in New York we were given to understand that the opposition to SALT II has created a "shadow cabinet" of sorts, composed of politicians and "experts" serving the interests of the "military-industrial complex." In their press articles they promote various versions of "the increase in Soviet military power," which is the propaganda overture for a series of political pressure actions against the administration and society. What they want is essentially an arbitrary limitation of certain Soviet weapons systems while the United States is left with full freedom in respect to a whole series of strategic force components.

What is the psychological intention of the "shadow cabinet"? It is simply a matter of carrying out attempts once again to imbue American society with a thought which is not thinkable and to convince thinking people about the rightness of a return to a position of "superiority of force." There exists no real danger of war. But, at the same time, the mass media in the USA outrace each other in presenting subject areas revolving unceasingly around nuclear strikes, the capabilities and accuracies of various rocket-nuclear systems, and the like, and so on. The purpose underlying this propaganda is to persuade Americans that winged rockets [i.e., cruise missiles], the efficient MX rocket system, or the neutron bomb are allegedly guarantees of their "national security." Let us add that long-term orders being received by the weapons industry of the USA reach the stunning amount of 250-300 billion dollars.

As we see, the "shadow cabinet" and the "military-industrial complex" of the United States evidently judge that the stake is worth a game which is risky equally in moral terms ("superiority of force") as in material ones (a question of orders). The country has been led to a crossroads; either America will go the route marked out by reason of state and by wise state thought, or it will turn into the dead end of an uncontrolled arms race.

Those who are attempting to break off or delay the enactment of a new Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic weapons, wrote the Moscow PRAVDA, are acting against the interests of peace and are leading to a new intensification in the race to build the most dangerous means of war. The article, which appealed to the leaders moulding and implementing the policies of the USA to show themselves to be on the level of the historical responsibility for the fate of peace and the matter of disarmament, left no one across the ocean indifferent. We saw with our own eyes how carefully the Americans read every sentence of that article and subjected it to detailed analysis. The Soviet Union reminded them at the appropriate moment that the higher interests of the developing disarmament movement cannot be neglected by state leaders, all the more so if their promise to "free foreign policy from dependence on atomic weapons" was sincere.

CSO: 2600

POLAND

BRIEFS

REV ORSZULIK IN ROME--The annual meeting of the Pontifical Commission for Social Communications was held in Rome from 7 to 10 March 1978 under the chairmanship of Bishop Andrzej Deskur with the participation of consultants to this commission who came from various countries of the world. The meeting was devoted, among other matters, to the discussion of the situation in the area of the functioning social communications means in particular regions and countries of the world. Rev Alojzy Orszulik, director of the Press Bureau of the Secretariat of the [Polish] Episcopate and consultant to the Pontifical Commission for Social Communications, represented Poland at the deliberations. [Text] [Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 15 Mar 78 p 2]

CSO: 2600

ROMANIA

FOREIGN MINISTER MACOVESCU INTERVIEWED BY CLUJ-NAPOCA PAPER

Cluj-Napoca TRIBUNA in Romanian 16 Feb 78 p 3

Interview with George Macovescu, minister of foreign affairs and president of the Writers Union, by Constantin Mustata

Text Question I start with a confession: When I came to you I was barely convinced and even pessimistic that I would do this interview.

Answer Why?

Question In my imagination, you are a man whose time is completely occupied. Diplomacy is an activity with a day-and-night program. Then writing and presidency of the union, of Radio-Television, doctoral candidates.

Answer I have been writing for nearly 45 years and I had the chance for my apprenticeship in journalism to begin under the attentive eye of Alexandru Sahia. I recall something that happened in those years. I was working at ADEVARUL. One morning I was told to do an interview with Nicolae Iorga. I was then your age. I also saw myself being refused. However, it was a false impression. And I could give more examples.

Question Speaking sentimentally, what is journalism?

Answer A big chance to know people, a school of life and a great satisfaction in being a direct participant in social progress.

Question Was it among your first loves ?

Answer It was the first ! And it was not only a great love. It also was one of the difficult party tasks received in the uneasy years preceding the war and then during the war, when I actually participated with other comrades in the appearance of ROMANIA LIBERA.

Question / On 28 January 1978 it was 35 years since the appearance of the first illegal issue of ROMANIA LIBERA.

Answer / That's right. And I confess that even today I am impressed by the typographical accuracy of this newspaper.

Question / Where was it being printed?

Answer / We knew nothing about typography and typography knew nothing about us. In illegality strict rules of secrecy had to be maintained. There were no ties between typography and the editors except through certain "techniques." In the hypothesis that one of these collectives fell, it was impossible to fall to another one. Later I learned that Mihai Andreeșcu, who today is a doctor, whom I knew to be an apprentice typographer for ADEVARUL and DIMINEATA, did not leave the basement where ROMANIA LIBERA was being printed in illegality for about a year and a half.

Question / Did you also go through dramatic times?

Answer / I have spoken and often written about these times. The most dramatic took place on a spring night in 1944. We were in a secret house in Fundatura Dorobantilor, in a student's room. She had no other job than to live in that room and be available to the ROMANIA LIBERA editors from time to time. That night, I had worked until about 0400, when the student came to warn us that two people were "patrolling" the street. So that no "corp delict" could be found we burned all the material and then got ready to leave. We forced a secondary exit and jumped into a yard facing the entrance of the Commercial Academy. You can imagine that the emotions were not exactly the smallest. Only it was one of the "false" alarms. We later learned that the two were actually from the police but had not been following us, but somebody from Bratișeni who lived nearby. No matter, though, from that moment our access to that secret house had become prohibited. The party placed another one at our disposal. And it was not an easy job.

Question / Did you also participate in publishing the first legal issue of ROMANIA LIBERA?

Answer / Even in May 1943 we were asked to get ready for the appearance of the legal issue. One of the "problems" was paper. At that time I was working on ECOUL. Knowing the views of Mircea Grigorescu, the director, I spoke to him about this prospect and the stock of paper rose daily, under pretext of the stock of paper being hindered due to the war.

On 23 August, shortly after Antonescu had been arrested at the palace, I was on the editorial staff of ECOUL. A "technical" comrade came and told us to move on to the legal appearance of ROMANIA LIBERA. This occurred on the night of 23-24 August. A much larger editorial staff was made and installed in the former location of ADEVARUL and DIMINEATA.

Question And those who had worked in illegality?

Answer Some of us worked a short time at the beginning. Others did not work at all. Our role had ended. I began to work on another paper which appeared only a short time. It was called TRIBUNA POPORULUI; from there I moved to SCINTEIA. I remained a steady reader of ROMANIA LIBERA but as for publishing, I do not know how it happened, I published very little. However, sentimentally I am tied to ROMANIA LIBERA; sometimes I also have critical points of view but this time a careful reader of a paper which is dear in my memory.

Question Who actually was writing the paper in illegality?

Answer There were four persons on the editorial staff: Alexandru Graur, Petre Iosif, Ilie Zaharia and I. We were part of the agitation and propaganda collective of the RCP Central Committee. This collective was responsible for writing the paper, but there were more collectives of collaborators which we, on the editorial staff, knew, but they did not know all of us. For example, there was one collective comprised of George Ivascu, Gheorghe Dinu, Tereza Ungar and Al. C. Constantinescu. Another was around Prof Dinulescu of the Astronomy Observatory. Silviu Brucan was part of another collective. And how many others. There were even collectives in the prisons!

Question What other echos still exist today in your soul?

Answer As I said, my first love was journalism. But the University is also very close to my heart. However, perhaps I would be mistaken to say only the University. Writing and all writing activity fascinate me. Someone asked me what poetry means to me. I answered that it is the supreme way of expressing what I want, what I feel and what I think. I think it would be more realistic to say that everything I do concerns me equally. I do everything I like with pleasure. If I don't like something, I cannot do it; I slave over it and then everything comes out wrong.

Question Have you also participated in boring activities, lacking poetry?

Answer Not just once. I attend enough boring meeting. In these situations I listen with half an ear and take refuge in another world. I watch how the people talk, how they behave. Diplomacy offers you the opportunity for a psychological study of people, for observation and even for inspiration.

Question How does diplomacy get on with poetry?

Answer Very well. I do not make poetry in diplomacy and I do not make diplomacy in poetry. But, actually, there is no human activity lacking poetry. Diplomacy has its poetry. There is no work without charm, without poetry. You have to know how to find it.

Question What do the years in the University still tell you today?

Answer I always liked to be with young people and as you get older this wish gets more powerful. Perhaps it is a sign that the years are passing! In 1949 I began to work at the University of Bucharest in the department of the History of Literature, headed by George Calinescu. As long as I conducted courses and seminars at the university, my main activity was in the first year. You can imagine with how much joy I awaited each fall! Each fall meant for me meeting another hundred students, 17-year-olds, coming from all over the country with eyes open, with bright views and with many, very many dreams. For me those moments are unforgettable.

Question Do you still remember how your first seminar was?

Answer I don't know about the first one. But I can tell you about the first ones. And I'll tell you why: The first seminar I held with each new class of students was an organizational seminar. Many of the young people with whom I was to work an entire year did not know what a seminar was. I devoted the second seminar to an exercise which for a long time was not understood by my colleagues.

Question What was the "exercise"?

Answer I asked my young students to present me with their literary productions for the next seminar. Each time, there was general surprise. I expected something like that, but I wanted to get them to try writing. Some tried to explain to me that they were not concerned with such things, that they had never tried to write. I told them that from the moment they came to philology it was impossible that they had not tried to write. That is how I met Nichita Stănescu, Vasile Reboreanu, Fanus Neagu, Nicolae Velea, Constanta Buzea and very many other of today's writers.

Question/ And what happened at the next seminar?

Answer/ They generally presented me with their literary productions with hesitation--some were more bold, other less bold. There was a lot of poetry, less prose and very little criticism. I read these notebooks for a long time. And as time passed, I found that my students were waiting for me with interest; they wanted to know my opinion. I also had those situations where some of them asked for my opinion at each seminar, no longer having patience. And then I thought it was the time to give them the awaited answer. And I gave it, either individually, speaking during the consultation hours, or in collective meetings. I read very many. For some of them I realized they never would become writers. I told them sincerely, with proper respect and care not to insult a young person who at 17 was creating so many pretty dreams. The ones whom I told were or would become writers did become writers and the name I cited first, I believe, was the most valuable argument. And I confess that for me these are the most pleasant memories from the faculty. And I think that they brought me the biggest satisfaction. You are the first person to whom I am saying these things. I have kept them within myself because I always felt they were a "secret" of mine and others.

Question/ I thank you for the favor you have done me! I would like to ask you what feeling you had when you had to part from this first year which you have confessed was so dear to you and about which you speak with such nostalgia.

Answer/ It was hard enough for me! I had much hesitation due to my daily job at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I had reached a given time when it no longer was a question of intellectual or physical efforts. I had integrated myself very well in this double effort I had to make, I liked to make and was determined to make. But the working hours at the University coincided with those at the ministry. I could not be absent from one or the other. And this was the most tormenting aspect.

Question/ And when did such situations occur?

Years ago I was asked to go to a higher party leadership to give me a job from the ministry. But I was in a course with the first year students and I informed them that I could not leave the department. And I did not leave it! Due to the virtue of the particular comrade--for whom I have particular respect--I was not reprimanded; on the contrary, I was told that I had proceeded very well. But I could not repeat this. Even today I regret parting from the young students. It was very hard for me to leave them.

Question/ And hard to leave the university?

Answer I still am connected with the university, finding myself a refuge which also gives me great satisfaction: I am working with doctoral candidates. I have to confess that intellectual satisfaction is of a greater dimension, but I miss that great joy of being near young first year students and the courses and seminars which I will never forget.

Question I have left for the end of the discussion the request that you reveal some of the concerns of the Writers Union.

Answer Reveal? Why should we say it in that way? Because we want the union's activity to be known by the whole world and to be in everyone's interest. Undeniably mistakes are also made; undeniably the whole world cannot be thankful. We are working in a very delicate area. We also have had very stormy meetings where we did not promptly solve what we had to solve for ourselves and for all writers. However, I have to admit that recently the atmosphere has been much calmer, much more constructive and that we can discuss any problem in all sharpness, we can give our opinions and find solutions for several of the exacting demands of writers. We also discuss theoretical problems and analyze the development of our literature.

Question But what about the Writers Union associations in the country?

Answer I think they have to be much more daring.

Question In what regard?

Answer In the sense of taking action in order to demonstrate in practice the need for their existence. It is hard to direct and solve from Bucharest the problems of the writers in Iasi, in Timisoara, or especially in Cluj-Napoca, where the association is so powerful. It has to discuss and solve local problems so that the Cluj writers produce the most valuable possible literature.

Question Our conversation ended here. It was nearly 2200 and George Macovescu the writer still had to answer a request: to give his opinion about a film produced at the Alexandru Sahia Studios. We left together. Calm had spread over the city. On the way to the movie studio we discussed poetry. At the studio door we parted, however not before asking George Macovescu to allow me the opportunity for a meeting in the future.

8071  
CSO: 2700

ROMANIA

COUNCIL OF STATE DECREE ON MOTOR VEHICLE TRANSPORTATION

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 136, 21 Dec 77 pp 1-11

Decree No 468 of the Council of State on Organization and Operation of Motor Vehicle Transportation

Text The continuing and harmonious development of all branches of the national economy has annually increased the demands for motor vehicle transportation and required the modernization of these vehicles, especially through use of high-capacity motor vehicles, reduced consumption of fuels and lubricants, and greater economic effectiveness.

Despite the progress made, there are still some shortcomings both in the rational use of the transport capacity of the publicly owned motor vehicle park and in the organized operation of these vehicles.

To provide for the more effective use of the motor vehicles, to their full capacity and solely for the purposes for which they are designed, and to tighten discipline in this field of activity, the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania hereby decrees:

Section I: General Provisions

Article 1. The ministries, the other central organs and the county and Bucharest municipal people's councils are responsible for the organization of the motor vehicle park on hand and for its use to full capacity throughout the year, under rationalized transportation conditions and with minimal inputs of fuels and lubricants.

Article 2. The state units and the cooperative and other public organizations operating automotive transport means are responsible for strict discipline in transportation and for use of the motor vehicles with great economic effectiveness.

Article 3. Automotive transportation personnel are responsible for the fully safe and regular operation of transportation, with strict observance of the legal provisions in this field of activity.

The personnel responsible for any breach of automotive transport discipline are liable according to law.

Article 4. Publicly owned motor vehicles are kept in the motor vehicle parks for general use, for local use or for internal use, to provide transportation

on the terms, in the areas and on the routes specified in Supplement 1.

The park for general use is utilized for transportation in domestic and international traffic.

The park for local use is utilized for transportation in the activity of communal management and housing administration in cities and municipalities, including component communities, suburban communes and villages belonging to cities and municipalities.

The park for internal use is utilized for transportation essential to the activities of the ministries, the other central organs, the people's councils and units under them, in the areas or on the routes specified in the terms of the present decree.

Article 5. All units holding motor vehicles are required to organize operations for their maintenance and repair, such as to maintain, on working days, an annual average active capacity of at least 85 percent of the total motor vehicle park on hand.

To this end the units holding motor vehicles will have to see that the frequency and duration of immobilization of the vehicles for purposes of maintenance and repair do not exceed the limits specified in Supplement 2\*, and that the repairs are ordinarily effected by exchange of units according to the technical standards prepared by the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications and the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of Fixed Assets.

## Section II: Transportation of Goods

Article 6. Transportation of goods by motor vehicles is based solely upon the indices in the Uniform National Plan of Romania's Socioeconomic Development in accordance with the coordinated and rationalized transport programs.

To make more intensive use of the motor vehicle park on hand, the ministries, the other central organs, and the executive committees of the county and Bucharest municipal people's councils will take steps to expand the use of trailers.

To this end the State Planning Committee jointly with the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications and the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of Fixed Assets will annually increase the trailer park so that by the end of 1980 the number of trailers held by each ministry, central organ and county or Bucharest municipal people's council will amount to at least 90 percent of the number of trucks that can draw them.

Article 7. Transportation of goods for units other than those holding the motor vehicle is based upon the transport contract concluded according to law and is cleared at the uniform national rate for transportation of goods by motor vehicles.

Within the park for internal use, contracts for transporting goods will be concluded solely between the transport enterprises or units and the units for which they were formed.

\*The supplement is sent to the institutions concerned.

Transportation of goods for internal purposes, performed by the unit that holds the motor vehicle, is based upon an internal order approved by the director of the unit.

Article 8. The transport enterprises and units, as well as the dispatching units, are required to provide for circulation of motor vehicles loaded to their rated or volumetric capacity.

Circulation of motor vehicles unloaded or loaded below their rated or volumetric capacity, in violation of the provisions of the present decree, is prohibited.

The standards for minimum loading of motor vehicles hauling goods for the socialist units, as well as the terms on which they may circulate in special cases, are specified in Supplement 3\*.

Motor vehicles with special bodies for hauling particular goods will be used according to their design and purpose. These may haul other shipments both ways, provided that the goods hauled do not interfere with the use of these vehicles according to their special purposes.

Article 9. In case of unavoidable circumstances or other situations not covered by law, the transport enterprises and units may provide the dispatching units with motor vehicles which, according to their express request, are to circulate partially loaded. In these cases, or if the vehicles are requested for shorter periods than those legally specified, the transport rate is doubled.

The transportation specified in the preceding paragraph is performed and cleared on the basis of special transport letters.

In the case of units that have requested transportation on the terms of the present article, the financial control organs, including the banking organs, will periodically check whether the requests were justified. If it is found that the additional sums paid to the transport units at the double rate are not justified, they will be charged to the persons responsible.

The units may use the motor vehicles on hand partially loaded for transportation for their own purposes only on the terms of Paragraph 1 and on the basis of an internal order specifying, on the responsibility of the unit director, that the vehicle circulate with an incomplete load. If the organs mentioned in Paragraph 3 find that these shipments were not justified, a sum equal to that paid at the transport rate will be charged to the persons responsible.

Article 10. The agricultural cooperatives and the other cooperative and public organizations may use the motor vehicles on hand, according to law, for shipments in the case of projects in the public interest in accordance with their contribution in labor, on the basis of a certificate issued for every particular project or shipment by the executive committee or bureau of the people's council.

\*The supplement is sent to the institutions concerned.

Article 11. Units shipping goods in international traffic are required to provide for the presentation of the motor vehicles to the agencies of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation or to the representatives of the Romanian unit for international dispatching on the return trip from abroad, for their loading whenever they are circulating unloaded or partially loaded.

Article 12. Upon the request of the dispatching persons, shipments of goods for the public are made as follows:

- a. By taxi trucks in the park for local use, within cities and municipalities;
- b. By taxi utility trucks in the park for local use, regardless of distance;
- c. By motor vehicles in the park for general use, between communities and within communes. Within cities and municipalities, these shipments may be made to the extent of the available capacities.

Article 13. Parcels may be transported for the public only by motor vehicles in the park for general use.

Article 14. The motor vehicle parks of the agricultural and artisan cooperatives may make shipments for cooperative members, in the county where they reside or in the adjacent counties, that are requested by them for:

- a. The needs of their own production or sale of their products;
- b. Procurement of building materials, fuels and other goods essential to their own farms.

Article 15. Motor vehicles used to haul goods for the public may circulate unloaded one way or partially loaded both in a community and between communities.

### Section III: Passenger Transportation

Article 16. Public transportation of passengers by motor vehicles in the socialist units' park is based upon the indices in the Uniform National Plan of Romania's Socioeconomic Development.

Article 17. Public transportation of passengers by buses and minibuses, on fixed routes and schedules, requires passes based on uniform rates.

For more efficient public passenger transportation in urban and suburban traffic, the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications and the executive committees of the county and Bucharest municipal people's councils will provide, by the end of 1979, for the issue of passes through automatic charging. For this purpose the Ministry of the Machine Building Industry will take steps for the assimilation in manufacture and the production of the necessary stamping and charging equipment on the basis of the reference models that will be provided by the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications within 60 days of the date of the present decree.

Article 18. Transportation, according to law, of nonlocal personnel to and from work may be based on an agreement concluded between the transport unit and the beneficiary unit, according to the schedule established by common accord. According to the legal provisions this transportation may also be by specially equipped trucks, in accordance with the services contract concluded for transporting goods.

Personnel may be transported in groups from one place of work to another to meet production requirements, by buses or minibuses on the basis of the services contract for transporting passengers or by specially equipped trucks as part of the services contract concluded for transporting goods.

Within the limits of the available capacity, units holding motor vehicles in the park for general use may also transport other passengers on the basis of an approved order.

Article 19. Units holding motor vehicles may use them to meet their own needs for the transportation purposes specified in Article 18 Paragraphs 1 and 2, on the basis of the list of personnel to be transported, approved by the unit director.

Article 20. Transportation by taxi passenger cars in the park for local use is provided upon the request of the interested persons.

Transportation by taxi passenger cars in the park for general use, in the interest of the service or for official purposes, is provided on the basis of an approved order in the cases specified by law.

Transportation by passenger cars in the internal park may be provided only in the cases and for the categories of persons specified by law.

Article 21. For tourist activities or other legally specified services, units operating buses, minibuses and passenger cars in the park for internal use may transport passengers on the basis of the services contracts for tourism, the pass, or the services contracts for transportation as the case may be.

#### Section IV: Organization of the Motor Vehicle Park

Article 22. The publicly owned motor vehicle park includes:

- a. Motor vehicles for transporting freight, including those with special bodies, and motor vehicles designed for mixed transportation of freight and passengers;
- b. Special motor vehicles constructed or equipped with installations making them unsuitable for transporting freight or passengers and motor vehicles, and motor vehicles subject to runs to test strength for "service" activities, traffic control and medical aid;
- c. Buses and minibuses for transporting passengers;
- d. Passenger cars for transporting personnel.

Article 23. The motor vehicle park in the inventories of the socialist units is organized as follows:

- a. The park for general use, in motor transport enterprises throughout the counties and Bucharest municipality, under the Automotive Transportation Central and under the direction and control of the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications;
- b. The park for local use, in transport enterprises or in communal management and housing enterprises, as separate transportation units under the people's councils;
- c. The park for internal use, in enterprises or transport units, under the direction and control of the ministries, the other central organs, and the county and Bucharest municipal people's councils.

Enterprises and transport units using motor vehicles in the local or internal park will also operate under the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications as far as direction and control of the use of the vehicles is concerned.

If the park in the inventory does not warrant the founding of transport enterprises or units, the motor vehicles of the ministries and other organs specified in Supplement 4\* are used by the units under their administration.

Motor vehicles of agricultural cooperatives are used by them according to the legal provisions. The agricultural cooperatives may concentrate the internal park in transport units under the intercooperative unions.

Article 24. The transport enterprises and units will operate on the basis of the indices of transport volume, the index of use of motor vehicles, the incomes, the outlays and the accumulations that are to be obtained, as specified in the Uniform National Plan of Romania's Socioeconomic Development.

Outlays on transportation by internal motor vehicles, including those intended for hauling freight with capacities below 1.5 tons, will be recorded separately.

This provision also applies to motor vehicles held by units under the ministries and other organs specified in Supplement 4.

To raise the index of use of dump trucks with capacities over 10 tons, the enterprises and units mentioned in Paragraph 1 will use them in shifts.

Article 25. Transport enterprises and units operating motor vehicles in the local or internal park are organized according to the uniform structural standards, allowing for the park on hand based on the criteria in Supplement 5\*, as well as the existing possibilities for its maintenance and repair.

Transport units may be organized only on the shop, section or plant level, or jointly with units or teams having other mechanized means.

\*The supplement is sent to the institutions concerned.

Such enterprises and units may be founded only to meet the transport requirements of the units they are to serve by concentrating the park in one county or area, with the permission of the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications.

The transport enterprises and units will be organized by every ministry, central organ or people's council, according to the legal provisions, within 60 days of the date of the present decree, on the basis of the indices of the manpower plan and the existing wage fund plan.

Article 26. The state units and the cooperative and other public organizations are provided with motor vehicles according to the criteria in Supplement 5 and within the limits of the provisions of the Uniform National Plan of Romania's Socioeconomic Development.

Article 27. Dump trucks, tow trucks, trailers and heavy trucks with capacities over 12 tons in the internal park, used for the activities of construction and construction-installation, construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and railways (including the industrial production within these), building materials production, quarries and gravel pits, and forest exploitation, as well as in the sectors of electric power, mining, petroleum and geology and agriculture, are confined to the inventories of the transport enterprises or units formed for these activities.

Article 28. The Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications will take over, within 90 days of the date of the present decree, all motor vehicles intended for hauling freight with capacities over 1.5 tons which the holding units cannot organize in transport enterprises or units according to Article 23.

Within the same time limit, it will also take over the entire park of tow trucks and trailers with capacities below 100 tons providing transportation for the supply or marketing of heavy parts, equipment and installations, as well as the motor vehicles for hauling goods belonging to the Ministry of Domestic Trade, the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives, and the Central Union of Artisan Cooperatives, regardless of their capacities or specialization, with the exception of those standardized according to Decree No 415 of 1976 and those intended for emergency haulage in the production process, determined according to the provisions of Supplement 5.

The take-over will be based on agreements specifying the delivery and receipt of the appropriate quotas in the circulating capital regulation, the supply plan, the investments plan, the manpower and wage fund plans, and the plan of the pertinent material base.

Motor vehicles and other property will be taken over from the cooperative units with payment on the legal terms, allowing for the real value of the property and the wear and tear on it. The evaluation will be made by a commission composed of delegates of the delivering unit, the receiving transport enterprise, and the county or Bucharest municipal financial administration.

Article 29. The Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications will organize a uniform network of agencies for collecting and dispatching goods, in accordance with the approved plan indices and the structural norms, in the county seats, Bucharest municipality, and other communities where it is justified by the volume of freight.

Article 30. The collecting and dispatching agencies must provide for rational use of the transport capacities in the traffic between communities, by loading the motor vehicles with goods in their own warehouses or in those of the dispatching units in an area, or by redirecting them according to the particular situations determined by the central or local dispatcher system.

For this purpose the collecting and dispatching agencies are required:

- a. To take over the transportation of shipments in their areas of activity that cannot be handled with the internal motor vehicle park;
- b. To combine the runs and batches of goods in order to use the vehicles to their capacity both ways;
- c. To redirect unloaded or partially loaded vehicles in accordance with the transport requirements and rational transport conditions;
- d. To give previous notice to motor vehicles directed with incomplete loads or with loads for just one direction of the run.

In order to perform their functions the collecting and dispatching agencies will collaborate with the technical-material supply units.

Article 31. The drivers of the motor vehicles for hauling goods are required to report to the collecting and dispatching agencies whenever their vehicles are to travel between communities unloaded for one direction of the run or loaded below their rated or volumetric capacities.

Article 32. Publicly owned motor vehicles circulate on the basis of the certificate of registration and the routing sheet. Circulation of vehicles for hauling freight with capacities over 1.5 tons, buses and minibuses in the internal park also requires the authorization issued by the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications, which will include the categories of transportation and the area or route permitted for use of the vehicle, determined according to the provisions of Supplement 1. Use of these vehicles for other categories of transportation, except when loaded through the collecting and dispatching agencies, and their circulation in areas or on routes other than those specified in the authorization are prohibited.

The routing sheet is a standardized document filled out upon issue solely by persons so authorized by the unit director. When the vehicle sets out the routing sheet must contain the data on identification of the vehicle, trailer and personnel aboard, the transport assignment, the technical condition and mileage upon departure, and the parking place.

## Section V: Responsibilities and Sanctions

Article 33. Violation of the provisions of the present decree entails disciplinary, punitive or criminal liability as the case may be as well as material or civil liability, according to law.

Article 34. Use of motor vehicles on unrationaled or empty runs, dispatching drivers on trips other than those for which the vehicle is intended or authorized, and use of passenger cars for illegal purposes entail detention of the motor vehicles under the state units' administration and corresponding reduction of the capacity of the park and the quotas of pertinent fuel and materials.

The vehicles are detained, on the basis of the records of the offense, by the chief inspector of the National Motor Vehicle Inspectorate in the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications, who will revoke and requisition the registration certificates of the vehicles, to be sent to the police organ for the record.

The detained vehicles remain with the holding units at the disposal of the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of Fixed Assets, which will return them to economic circulation by reassigning them to other units, with a corresponding reduction of the allocations of new vehicles.

The transport capacity and the quotas of pertinent fuels and materials will be reduced by the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of Fixed Assets upon notice from the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications.

Article 35. The following acts, if they do not qualify as crimes according to criminal law, are considered offenses and are sanctioned as follows:

a. By a fine of 1,000-2,000 lei:

1. Failure of the reserve coordinators to draft the schedule for rationalizing transportation;
2. Dispatching of motor vehicles by dispatchers on unrationaled runs;
3. Failure to provide transportation ordered in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 48;
4. Dispatching of motor vehicles by dispatchers unloaded or loaded below the rated or volumetric capacity. It is no offense if the capacity of the vehicle supplied by a carrier is greater than the scheduled one, provided the dispatcher has loaded the vehicle to the scheduled capacity.
5. Supply of the dispatcher by a carrier with a motor vehicle with a capacity greater than the scheduled one without taking steps to load the vehicle up to its rated or volumetric capacity;

6. Departure of drivers without the legal documents on which the trip is based.

7. Dispatching drivers on kinds of trips, on routes, or in areas other than those for which the motor vehicle is authorized.

b. By a fine of 500-1,000 lei:

1. Trips made by drivers with routing sheets lacking the data on the phases of the activity performed by the time of control;

2. Failure of drivers to report to the collecting and dispatching agencies;

3. Unwarranted departure of a driver from the route entered on the routing sheet for the run, or driving without previously entering on the routing sheet the route he is taking at the time of control;

4. Use of passenger cars, as well as motor vehicles for "service" activities, medical aid and traffic control, for illegal purposes.

Article 36. The directors of the reserve coordinating units or the persons authorized to draft the schedules for rationalizing transportation are responsible for the offenses mentioned in Article 35a Paragraph 1, the unit directors or the persons authorized to coordinate motor transportation in a unit are responsible for the offenses mentioned in Article 35a Paragraphs 2-5 and 7 and Article 35b Paragraph 4, and the driver is responsible for the offenses mentioned in Article 35a Paragraph 6 and Article 35b Paragraphs 1-3.

Article 37. In addition to a fine, the offenders will also have to pay the regular fees calculated according to the uniform rate for motor transport of goods or, as the case may be, according to the provisions of Article 9 or Article 45, as well as a surcharge amounting to 50 percent of the regular fee.

For a second offense like the previous one, the surcharge will be equal to the regular fee, and the offenders will also be disciplined by a demotion.

For a third offense, the offenders will be disciplined by cancellation of their labor contracts in addition to a fine and payment of the regular fees and the surcharge.

According to the seriousness of the offenses, the offenders may be disciplined by any of the sanctions specified by the Labor Code, even for a first offense.

Article 38. The offense mentioned in Article 35a Paragraph 1 is determined and the sanction is enforced by the chief inspector of the National Motor Vehicle Inspectorate or his representative, or by the specialized personnel in the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of Fixed Assets authorized by the ministry administration.

Article 39. The offenses mentioned in Article 35a Paragraphs 2-7 and Article 35b are determined by the personnel with control functions in the National Motor Vehicle Inspectorate and in the Automotive Transportation Central and the

enterprises under it, under the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications, or by the police officers and privates.

The records establishing the offences are sent to the inspectorates for motor vehicle control of the Automotive Transportation Central in the county or Bucharest municipality where the vehicle is registered.

The sanction for an offense is enforced by the chief of the Inspectorate for Motor Vehicle Control through a decision on the record establishing the offense, whereupon the record and the notice of payment are sent to the offender, as well as the unit in order to determine the fees and disciplinary sanction specified in Article 37.

Article 40. Appeals of the sanctions enforced for the offenses mentioned in Article 35a Paragraphs 2-7 and Article 35b are resolved by the director of the motor transport enterprise to whom the chief inspector who enforced the sanction is subordinate.

Article 41. If the present decree does not provide otherwise, the provisions of Law No 32 of 1968 on determining and sanctioning offenses apply to the offenses mentioned in Article 35.

Article 42. Irrational use of motor vehicles through failure to meet the index of use of the park specified in Article 5 Paragraph 1 entails a corresponding reduction of the supply of motor vehicles for the following period and of the quotas of pertinent fuels and materials for the unperformed volume of transportation. The reduction will be based upon the finding of the control organs of the National Motor Vehicle Inspectorate and will be implemented by the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of Fixed Assets upon notification by the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications.

#### Section VI: Final Provisions

Article 43. The ministries, the other central organs and the county and Bucharest municipal people's councils will try to further expedite the loading and unloading of motor vehicles, taking steps to introduce and expand mechanization of these operations and to develop modern transport methods through the use of containers, pallets, and packets.

Article 44. Once the annual plans are finalized, the reserve coordinators are required to prepare programs for rationalizing transportation of the raw materials, materials and products specified in Supplement 6\*.

The transport runs and areas of sale and supply in accordance with these programs are obligatory in issuing the assignments and concluding the economic contracts.

In making a delivery, the dispatching unit will enter on the transport order that it is done in accordance with the rationalization program.

\*The supplement is sent to the institutions concerned.

Article 45. Units which dispatch raw materials, materials and products specified in Supplement 6 in disregard of preliminary programs for rationalizing transportation or which do not observe the rationalized transport runs and exceed the transport distances or areas of sale and supply based on these programs will pay double the transport rate, which will be collected by the transport unit when the goods are dispatched.

The transportation specified in the preceding paragraph is performed and cleared and the sums wrongly paid are charged according to the provisions of Article 9.

The transport runs and the areas of sale and supply specified in the transport rationalization programs may be changed in special cases, but only with the approval of the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of Fixed Assets and the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications.

Article 46. All drivers of motor vehicles for public transportation of freight or passengers will be paid by piecework according to the standards set by the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications for drivers of motor vehicles in the general park, which standards are also binding on transport enterprises or units provided with motor vehicles in the local or internal park.

Article 47. Units holding motor vehicles are required to provide, by the end of 1979, for checking the operation of motor vehicles for public transportation of freight or passengers by means of the devices for recording speed and time in operation (recording speedometers). To this end the Ministry of the Machine Building Industry will provide for the assimilation in manufacture and production of the necessary recording speedometers.

Article 48. The Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications is responsible for coordinating and directing the use of the motor vehicles in the socialist units' park, for which purpose it drafts regulations binding on all units holding motor vehicles, regardless of their affiliation. It also controls, in units and on the road, observance of the legal provisions on organization and performance of transportation as well as the use of the vehicles.

If the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications finds that any units holding motor vehicles in the internal park cannot meet the plan indices for their use\* it may order the vehicles to serve in sectors of the national economy where the demand cannot be entirely met or has a priority.

Article 49. The police organs will control the activity of the motor vehicle park in units and on the road and in communities and outside them, checking whether the performance of transportation, the use of trucks to full capacity, and the proper use of passenger cars conform to the documents in force and the other legal provisions.

Article 50. The Ministry of Finance and the organs of internal financial control will check the documents according to which transportation has been performed and cleared in the transport enterprises and units and in the dispatching units, as well as the fulfillment of the financial-economic indices of transport activity, in accordance with the provisions of the present decree.

Article 51. The ministries, the other central organs and the executive committees of the county and Bucharest municipal people's councils will send the lists of surplus passenger cars for "service" and emergency activities to the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of Fixed Assets within 15 days of the publication date of the present decree.

The passenger cars made available will be withdrawn from circulation and stored under proper conditions in the units that hold them.

The Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of Fixed Assets will assign or sell the surplus cars according to the provisions of Decree No 415 of 1976.

Article 52. The socialist units whose quotas of passenger cars are reduced according to the provisions of the present decree, jointly with the county and Bucharest municipal directorates for problems of labor and social welfare, are required to transfer the drivers who have become available within 15 days, in the interests of the service on the terms of the Labor Code and with a priority on construction and public transportation units.

Article 53. The ministries, the other central organs, and the county and Bucharest municipal people's councils concerned, jointly with the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications and with the approval of the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of Fixed Assets, will submit for approval, within 3 months of the date of the present decree, the draft regulatory enactment on modification of the economic, financial and plan indices according to the agreements on delivery and receipt concluded by them with the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications, in accordance with Article 28.

Article 54. The State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications will determine and recommend, in preparing the annual plans, the levels of the indices mentioned in Article 24 that will determine the activities of the transport enterprises and units in which the internal or local park is organized.

Article 55. The present decree does not apply to the motor vehicle park of the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of the Interior. Nor do the provisions of the decree apply to trucks held by the special units under the Ministry of the Machine Building Industry.

Article 56. The present decree goes into effect as of 1 January 1978.

As of the same date the following are abrogated: the provisions on motor transportation in Articles 10a, 10b and 40a in Decree No 620 of 1973 on the Measures for Development of the Power Base and Better Use of Fuels and Power amended in BULETINUL OFICIAL Part I No 95, 30 August 1977; Articles 5, 7, 13, 14, 15, 18 and 19 as well as Supplements 3 and 4 of Decision of the Council of Ministers No 1381 of 1974 To Determine Measures to Reorganize the Motor Transport Park, published in BULETINUL OFICIAL No 141, 12 November 1974; Article 7 Paragraphs 14 and 15 of Decision of the Council of Ministers No 2507 of 1969 To Determine

and Sanction Violations of the Standards Governing Transportation by Rail, Highways, and National and Territorial Waters as Well as the Use and Proper Maintenance of the National Highways, published in **BULETINUL OFICIAL** No 161, 31 December 1969, as well as any other provisions to the contrary.

Nicolae Ceausescu  
President of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucharest, 17 December 1977.  
No 468.

#### Supplement 1

### Transportation That Can Be Provided with Motor Vehicles in the General, Local, and Internal Parks. Terms, Areas, and Routes

#### I. Motor vehicles in the general park provide the following transportation:

1. Shipments of any kind of goods, including outsize items, in local, inter-urban and international traffic, direct or combined with other transport means by rail, water or air;
2. Shipments of parcels in interurban traffic;
3. Shipments of goods in public demand between communities and inside them and within cities and municipalities, to the extent of the available capacities.
4. Public transportation of passengers by bus or minibus on permanent or occasional routes and transportation by passenger cars on the legally provided terms in domestic and international traffic, without limitation of the area of travel.

#### II. Motor vehicles in the local park provide the following transportation for communal management and housing activities:

1. Shipments of goods by taxi utility trucks with capacities up to 1.5 tons inclusive to meet public demands.
2. Shipments of goods in public demand by taxi trucks over 1.5 tons and shipments by trucks other than dump trucks for communal management and housing activities, provided within cities and municipalities including their component communities, suburban communes, and villages belonging to them.
3. Shipments by dump trucks for communal management and housing activities within the county where the trucks are registered.
4. Transportation by taxi passenger cars.
5. Public transportation of passengers by bus or minibus within cities and municipalities including their component communities, suburban communes and villages belonging to them.

III. Motor vehicles in the internal park provide the following transportation for particular activities in:

A. Industry

1. Shipments by dump trucks of raw materials extracted from quarries and gravel pits to the processing units and warehouses, and shipments of ores, coal and waste from the extraction points to the installations for grading and preparing them or for depositing them on dump heaps;
2. Shipments of radioactive ores and explosive materials in the area of the requesting unit's activity;
3. Motor transportation with trucks, to render services and technical aid to units engaged in machine building, for assembly, activation, adjustments and repairs, and checking the operational performance of machines, equipment, installations and other products delivered within the time limit of a guarantee and postguarantee;
4. Transportation by tow trucks, trailers and trucks of capacities over 12 tons to move power and drilling installations as well as petroleum, mining and geological equipment for technological purposes, and transportation provided by the Ministry of the Machine Building Industry for export operations in the port of Constanta by trailers carrying 100 tons or more;
5. Shipments by motor vehicles equipped with installations for loading and erecting poles for electric power networks;
6. Shipments of liquid oxygen in tank trucks;
7. Shipments of solvents, special oils, fuels, acids and chemical products under pressure in tank trucks to supply the units of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry with petroleum products, and shipments of containers for liquified gases for household use in special motor vehicles;
8. Shipments of wine and other alcoholic products as well as edible oil in tank trucks between the sections and units of the food industry;
9. Shipments of milk in drums or by tank trucks from the collection points to the processing units;
10. Shipments of pharmaceuticals, vinyl acetate and biological products by ordinary, isothermic or refrigerating motor vans, as well as shipments of products of the food industry between the sections and units of its production;
11. Shipments of bakery products by motor vans with ordinary bodies from the production point to the sales outlets;
12. Trips to collect scrap metals, wastes and other materials for industrial processing;

13. Transportation of nonlocal personnel in the units extracting radioactive ores, by buses and other motor vehicles with special bodies for passengers, according to the legal provisions.

#### B. Forest Exploitation and Building Materials

##### 1. Shipments by special motor vehicles of:

a. Forestry products from the forest exploitation points to the intermediate or terminal warehouses at railroad stations or wood processing units;

b. Game and forest fruits, from the collection points to the refrigerating warehouses at railroad stations or an airport;

c. Charcoal, from the production point to the consumers in the metallurgical industry;

d. Straw, from the collection points to the intermediate or terminal storehouses at railroad stations or processing units;

e. Cement in bulk and other powdered materials.

2. Transportation of forestry workers, according to the legal provisions, to and from the forest exploitation points in motor vehicles equipped for passengers, among those providing the transportation specified in Paragraph 1.

3. Shipment by dump trucks of wood chips and mineral aggregates from the units exploiting them to the point of processing or dispatching, and shipment of building materials for the forestry sector and for the units in the building materials sector that it serves, in the area of activity of the units and sections for forestry mechanization, transportation and construction.

4. Transportation by tow trucks, trailers, and trucks with capacities over 12 tons to move the installations, equipment and prefabricates essential to the units in the forestry sector and to the units in the building materials sector that they serve, in the area of activity of the units and sections for forestry mechanization, transportation and construction.

#### C. Construction-Installation Production

1. Shipments by dump trucks, in the area of activity of the requesting unit, when they service equipment for construction and construction-installation, from the point of loading to the point of use of the material, as well as shipments by dump trucks in the activity of industrial production for construction from the loading point to the nearest warehouse or the nearest railroad station open to this traffic.

2. Shipments by tow trucks, tailers and trucks with capacities over 12 tons to move equipment, installations, devices, prefabricates and large metal structures, in the area of activity of the requesting unit.

3. Shipments by motor vehicles equipped with installations for mechanized loading and laying of pipes for irrigation and drilling and conduits for water, petroleum and gases in the area of activity of the transport unit.
4. Shipments of cement in bulk and other pulverized materials in special motor vehicles.
5. Transportation of nonlocal personnel to and from a unit according to the legal provisions, if it cannot be provided by the motor vehicles in the general park, as well as transportation of personnel within the unit to and from the place of work to meet production requirements, in trucks or motor vehicles equipped to carry freight and passengers.
6. Shipments by motor vehicles equipped with a turntable for transporting and laying piping for hydrocarbons and water in the petroleum, gas and geology units in the area of activity of the transport unit.

#### D. Agriculture

1. Shipment of agricultural products by motor vehicles in the county where the requesting unit has its headquarters, during the harvest campaigns. Mass agricultural products may also be shipped outside the county with the permission of the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications.
2. Shipments by special motor vehicles of mixed, green and dried fodders, live poultry and livestock, manure and husks, and perishable agricultural food products.
3. Shipments of peas, bread grains, flax seeds, sunflowers, soybeans, and perishable fruits and vegetables in specially equipped motor vehicles.
4. Transportation to and from work, according to the legal provisions, of personnel of state agricultural units located at isolated points and of personnel of livestock production units if it cannot be provided with motor vehicles in the general park, as well as transportation of personnel inside the unit to and from the place of work to meet production requirements.

During the campaigns for harvesting mass agricultural products the state agricultural units may be provided with transportation of nonlocal personnel from other counties too, with the permission of the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications and if it cannot be provided by the general park.

5. Shipment of heavy agricultural equipment by trailers in the transport unit's area of activity.

#### E. Tourism and Aviation

1. Transportation of tourists in buses, minibuses and passenger cars anywhere in domestic and international traffic.
2. Shipments by motor vehicles with capacities up to 1.5 tons inclusive to supply hotels, restaurants and stores in the network of the Ministry of Tourism.

3. Public transportation of passengers in buses and minibuses from the agency headquarters to an airport and back.
4. Transportation of personnel from airports in buses and minibuses, to and from the place of work, according to the legal provisions.
5. Shipments by trucks of materials and equipment needed for civilian aviation.

#### F. Exploration and Research

1. Shipments by trucks of materials and equipment needed for geological and geophysical research, prospecting and exploration, in the area of such activity.
2. Bus transportation of nonlocal personnel in units of the State Committee on Nuclear Energy, according to the legal provisions.
3. Circulation of motor vehicles without loading or loaded according to the regulations, for making tests for their approval or approval of subassemblies of theirs.

#### G. Press and Propaganda

Transportation of teams for press, radio and television reporting as well as filming teams in passenger cars and minibuses for film reporting. These vehicles will be used within the service area entered in the authorization issued for this purpose for the number of passenger cars and minibuses, which is determined by the order of the central organ.

#### H. Cooperative Agricultural Sector

1. Transportation of any kind within the respective unit and among its subunits for purposes of its own production process and in the county in which it operates.
2. Shipment of internally produced goods for sale on the free market between the points of production and sale in the county where the unit holding the motor vehicles has its headquarters or between the production point and the nearest railroad station open to freight traffic.
3. Shipment of mass agricultural products during the harvesting campaigns and shipment of beehives, honey and other beekeeping materials to and from the honey producing areas regardless of distance.
4. Transportation, according to the legal provisions, of personnel to and from the place of work and between their homes and places of work in the county in which the unit operates and to meet its production requirements, in motor vehicles suitably equipped for safe travel.

During the campaigns for harvesting mass agricultural products nonlocal personnel may also be brought in from other counties, with the permission of the

Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications, if it cannot be done with motor vehicles in the general park.

#### I. Artisan Cooperatives

Transportation of disabled personnel in the artisan cooperative sector to and from work in buses or minibuses, and also for other activities, within cities and municipalities including their component communities, suburban communes, and villages belonging to them.

#### J. "Service" Activity

1. Shipment by trucks of materials, parts and equipment for rendering "service" and technical aid according to the legal provisions on the part of the producer enterprises in the machine building industry.

2. Transportation by "service" utility vehicles and passenger cars of personnel of units engaged in machine building, as well as personnel in other economic units and in artisan cooperatives, employed in sections rendering services and technical aid for installing, activating, testing, operating, adjusting and repairing, and checking the operational behavior of machines, equipment, installations and other products delivered within the time limit of a guarantee and postguarantee.

"Service" motor vehicles circulate on the basis of the routing sheet, the documents indicating the necessity of the action, and the list of personnel transported signed by the enterprise director to whom they are subordinate.

#### K. Health and Social Welfare

Ambulances may be used for the following categories of transportation:

1. Transportation and medical aid for persons injured in athletic competitions, at rallies, in places of amusement, on roads with heavy traffic or in tourist areas.

2. Transportation with surveillance and performance of first aid when the patient's life is in immediate danger.

3. Transportation of patients from their homes to health units.

4. Transportation of ill and injured persons arriving at ports, airports and railroad or bus terminals to health units.

5. Transportation with surveillance of patients with contagious diseases or suspected of contagious diseases and other patients to health units, between health units or from health units to their homes.

6. Transportation of pregnant women in urgent need of obstetrical or gynecological treatment or of lately confined women and new-born children from their homes to health units or from the latter to their homes.

7. Transporting patients home who cannot be moved by other means and who are out-patients of health units, at the request of the health unit or of the family and with the approval of the health unit's management or of the section chiefs.

8. Transportation of certain categories of ill adults or children to sanatoriums, observation sanatoriums or health resorts and from these units to their homes, at the attendant physician's direction in certain special situations and with the approval of the regional health directorate.

9. Transportation of patients to health units at the request of the physician in the regional health center or an enterprise, for treatments or paraclinical observation not requiring internment, and their subsequent transportation home.

10. Transportation of patients between health units for additional observation or transfer, at the direction of the physician in charge of the section.

11. Shipment of pharmaceuticals, biologic products, serums, vaccines, blood or medical supplies upon the request of health units in urgent cases.

12. Transportation of collected blood, health personnel and medical supplies needed for collecting blood for therapeutic purposes and, in special situations and upon the health units' request, transportation of certain categories of blood donors.

13. Transportation of health personnel from their homes to health units or to an emergency and from there to their homes, when this is specially requested for qualified solution of problems of medical aid.

14. Transportation of health personnel requested to resolve, in health units, socialist units or homes, problems of medical aid including those bearing upon the health of the community or problems of forensic medicine.

15. Transportation of social aids who cannot be carried by other transport means to health or social welfare units and from these units home, upon the request of the social aid units.

16. Transportation of health personnel with first aid kits and laboratory materials and equipment for making tests, determining health hazards, and taking prompt health and antiepidemic measures and hygienic measures for ionizing radiations, performed by the institutes of public health and hygiene and the anti-epidemic health units.

17. Transportation of health and technical personnel to control the legality of ambulance traffic, on the basis of the authorization issued by the administration of the Ministry of Health or those of ministries with their own health networks.

Ambulances circulate on the basis of the legal documents (routing sheet, ticket for dispatching the patient, request card). For the trips specified in Paragraphs 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16 and 17, these documents are supplemented, as the

case may be, by the list of medical supplies and the list of passengers carried, approved by the director of the ambulance station, and the authorization issued by the administration of the Ministry of Health or those of ministries with their own health networks.

#### L. Public Organizations

1. Transportation for supply, in small quantities, by motor vehicles with capacities up to 1.5 tons inclusive.
2. Transportation, for internal activities, of materials by trucks and of passengers by buses and other motor vehicles equipped for passengers.
3. Transportation of passengers performed on the legal terms by the Bureau of Tourism for Youth of the Union of Communist Youth and by the Union of Communist Students' Associations in Romania.

#### M. Units in All Sectors of Activity

1. The motor vehicles specified in Supplement 5 Section I Paragraph C. 1-1 and trucks with capacities up to 1.5 tons may be used for:
  - a. Transportation of teams with materials and technical means for emergency measures in the production process, in the area of activity of the holding unit;
  - b. Transportation for prompt supply, in small quantities, by motor vehicles with capacities up to 1.5 tons inclusive;
  - c. Shipment of materials for the production process by vehicles with capacities over 1.5 tons, in the county where they are registered or where the transport unit or the unit requesting the shipment operates.
2. Shipment of fuels, lubricants, water and chemical products by tank trucks.
3. Shipments to clear residues from the production process from their loading point to the unloading point determined by the executive committees of the people's councils or to other points if the residues can be used.
4. Transportation of technological materials and personnel performed on the premises of a unit or outside it if it is on roads of access closed to public traffic or between production sections in the same community, or between the production sections and farms of the state agricultural units within the same enterprise. Transportation within the same community or between the production sections and farms of state agricultural units is only by permission of the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications.
5. Transportation of passengers by minibuses and passenger cars, according to the legal provisions.
6. Shipment of freight by road tractors and trailers for:

- a. Internal requirements of the holding unit, between its sections in the county of registration and the adjacent counties, in special cases;
- b. Agricultural production units in the areas of their activities, construction and land improvement sites, forest exploitation units and oilfields, performed by the service units in the state agricultural sector, in the county of registration and the adjacent counties and in special cases;
- c. Servicing the public roads with technical equipment for this activity and for clearing snow.

The situations in which the road tractors are to circulate outside the county of registration are determined in each case with the approval of the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications on the recommendation of the ministries and other central organs concerned.

#### N. Other Organizations

Transportation by motor vehicles for organizations holding automotive means in the areas of their activities, with the permission of the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications.

#### O. Control of Road Traffic and Transport Discipline

1. The passenger cars for control of road traffic and motor transport discipline will be used to carry personnel with control functions in the National Motor Vehicle Inspectorate and the Automotive Transportation Central in the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications, as well as that of the transport enterprises with vehicles in the general park, in the following cases:

a. In the enterprises holding motor vehicles in the economy, for controlling the use in subunits and on the road of the motor vehicles on hand, as well as their maintenance and repair;

b. For checking the legality of the trips made by the motor vehicles of the state units and the cooperative and public organizations;

c. For checking on the road, with measurement and control devices, the technical condition of the units and installations for traffic safety on the motor vehicles in the inventories of the units of the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications;

d. In the motor vehicle repair units of the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications, for controlling the quality of the repairs of the units and installations for traffic safety;

e. In the units and subunits of the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications, for controlling observance of said ministry's provisions as to the handling of traffic accidents as well as other provisions for traffic safety.

f. At points where serious traffic accidents have occurred, for investigating the causes that led to them;

g. For controlling the viability of the national highways and the condition of the traffic signals on them;

h. For checking the night parking of the motor vehicles in the general park;

i. In joint actions with the police organs, for controlling the use on the road of the motor vehicles in the inventories of the state units and the cooperative and public organizations.

2. The passenger cars for controlling road traffic and motor transport discipline will be used to transport, within cities and municipalities including their component communities, suburban communes and villages belonging to them, the personnel with control functions of the transport or communal management and housing enterprises with motor vehicles in the local park, in the following cases:

a. To check the conformity of the vehicles for public transportation of passengers to the timetable;

b. To take steps to relieve congestion of vehicles for public transportation of passengers due to traffic accidents or other operational situations;

c. To check the legality of the trips made by taxis and the discipline of the personnel aboard them.

3. The passenger cars for controlling road traffic and motor transport discipline will be used to transport personnel with control functions of transport enterprises or units operating motor vehicles in the internal park, in the following cases:

a. To check, in subunits and on the road, the performance of the equipment and motor vehicles in the internal inventory;

b. To check on the road, with measurement and control devices, the technical condition of the units and installations for traffic safety on the equipment and motor vehicles in the internal inventory;

c. To travel to points where serious traffic accidents have taken place involving equipment and motor vehicles in the internal inventory;

d. To check the discipline of the personnel carried and the legality of the trips made by the motor vehicles and that of the operations with the equipment in the internal inventory.

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CSO: 2700

YUGOSLAVIA

QUESTIONS OF MACEDONIAN MINORITY IN GREECE DISCUSSED

Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 9 Feb 78 p 5

[Article by Dimitar Basevski: "According to the Newspaper TO VIMA the Question of the Macedonian Minority Is Closed"]

[Text] Athens, February--A recent debate in the Greek Parliament evoked, first of all, discussions of the "Macedonian Slavs" as political refugees, who are "excluded" from the right to return to their country, and further, discussions concerning the Macedonian national minority in Greece which, according to the newspaper TO VIMA, "does not exist." In fact, originally, it was Konstandinos Stefanopoulos, minister in the Chamber of Deputies, who stated that the Macedonian Slavs "do not exist," and the centrist newspaper TO VIMA later added to his views, emphasizing that "the question of the Macedonian Slavs as a minority group in Greece is closed." It was only recently that the newspaper I AVGI wrote: "When the Macedonian Slavs are drafted into the army and when they pay taxes, and fulfill in general their obligations stemming from their Greek citizenship, they are good, but when they seek to be repatriated--they are undesirable."

A Reason For Wondering

Let us see, however, what is written in TO VIMA which, incidentally, merely interprets the old familiar Greek policy of denial with respect to the Macedonian national minority. This newspaper seeks to have this minority forgotten in the interest of "Greek-Yugoslav relations" and is surprised that "the leadership of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia still adheres to its position that a Macedonian national minority exists in Greece."

"The persistent view in certain Yugoslav circles that the problem of the 'Macedonian national minority' exists in Greece does not contribute to Greek-Yugoslav friendship, cooperation and rapprochement," writes TO VIMA, and considers it "curious" that such a view is put forth by the Yugoslavs in the current climate in the Balkans and when, as the paper states, technical projects, significant both for the Balkans as well as for Europe, are being planned. The paper finds a motivation for its "wondering" in

the "balance of activities for 1974-1978," which the party leadership of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia had intended to present at the forthcoming party congress. The newspaper dwells upon the portion involving Greek-Yugoslav relations in which, according to TO VIMA, it is stated that "although the democratization of the political life in Greece provides possibilities for respect of human rights, the Macedonian minority is treated in a different manner, and conditions for a broader movement of citizens without a visa have not been created."

"What is most important in this fragment," continues TO VIMA, "is the fact that the leadership of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia still adheres to its position that a 'Macedonian national minority' exists in Greece." In continuation the newspaper writes: "There should be no return to the history of the Macedonian problem, as it is currently done in the position on the 'Macedonian minority' in Greece, nor a return to the conflicts caused by this question. This is a past which can be identified with efforts on the part of the Yugoslavs to prove that the so-called Macedonian Slavs represent a separate Slavic nationality, which has the right and should be given the form of a separate state in the Yugoslav Federal Republic of Macedonia." The commentator of TO VIMA, Manolis Ploumidis continues: "From this past, which is so dramatic both because of the invested efforts toward the appearance of a new nation, as well as the difficulties which the past has caused, we shall mention only two points, since they are related to the so-called Macedonian Slav minority in Greece." The paper then reviews these two points relating to the alleged Yugoslav position regarding the minority, adding that "sound demographic elements" and "substantiated arguments" concerning this minority have never been given. (As if the existence of a minority, in this case the Macedonian national minority in Greece, requires arguments other than the fact of its existence!) Here is what TO VIMA states further: "Otherwise, within the framework in which a group which could be characterized as a Macedonian Slav minority did exist, it should be added that it left the country during the internal difficulties in Greece.... This minority determined its nationality itself and is settled in the Federal Republic of Macedonia. It considers this republic to be its national cradle, it received the republic's citizenship, it is assimilated and employed in society where it holds public functions as well."

#### The Interpretation of TO VIMA

"The question of the Macedonian Slavs as a minority group in Greece is closed. It should be closed for the Yugoslavs as well, since they cannot ignore reality, i.e. the nonexistence of this minority in Greece," writes TO VIMA adding: "Yet, it is still not closed as far as the Yugoslavs are concerned, because they have their own interpretation. It is the so-called Macedonian problem, although as far as Greece is concerned this problem does not exist, as proven by the actual situation as well. It continues to exist, however, as a Yugoslav-Bulgarian conflict and is kept up by the demand for rights and the nonexistence of those rights, which

are present on both sides of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border. The question also has not been resolved because the newly arisen chauvinism of Skopje, in order to be effective as a means of propaganda and education in the Macedonian national idea, should be complemented by the rights of its unliberated brothers and directed not only toward the Bulgarian but also toward the Greek cause, which stirs up the Aegean dream." In concluding its long text TO VIMA very conveniently passes over the Macedonian national minority and recommends that: "In the interest of Greek-Yugoslav relations Skopje should abandon discussions about the 'Macedonian minority' in Greece. While there is an explanation for these discussions, there is no justification for them and they do not contribute to the development of the relations between Greece and Yugoslavia and the mutual cooperation necessary for the realization of those great ventures, which will create not only a new material basis for bilateral cooperation, but also for cooperation in the Balkans, as well as new support for peace in our area."

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END